

Cal. Nurs. Co.
1921-22

3/4/31



CATALOGED

Ornamental and Fruit Trees

Illustrated
Descriptive Catalog
1921-22

California
Nursery Co.
Niles, California

To Correspondents

1st. This catalog cancels all previous prices, either in special lists, offers or catalogs. This rule will be strictly observed.

ORDERS

2d. Order early so that you may get the varieties and grades you prefer. All orders should be legibly written on a separate sheet and not mixed up in the body of the letter, thereby saving us a great deal of trouble and tending to prevent mistakes. Never write on both sides of paper.

QUANTITY ORDERS

3d. Articles mentioned in this catalog will be furnished as follows: 5 of a variety at the 10 rate, 50 at the 100 rate, 300 at the 1000 rate. To illustrate: One each of Baldwin, Delicious, Gravenstein, Lawver, Red Astrachan, making five in all, would entitle the purchaser to the 10 rate on apples. If an order called for five varieties of apples, as mentioned above, 1 Muir Peach, 1 French Prune, 1 Royal Apricot, 1 Bartlett Pear, 1 Washington Navel Orange, the 10 rate would apply on the apples, but the each rate on the assorted trees. Purchasers will please bear in mind that the quantity rates apply only where multiples of the same variety of tree is ordered and not on assortments. As an extreme case, 300 apples, one of each variety, would entitle the purchaser to the 1000 rate just the same as if the order consisted of 10 varieties of 30 trees each; if, however, 100 apples, 100 peaches, 100 pears, 100 plums, 100 nectarines, 100 apricots, 100 cherries, 100 walnuts, 100 oranges, and 100 persimmons were ordered, the 100 rate would apply on each item.

BASIS OF THE SIZES AND CALIPER MEASUREMENTS FOR TREES

4th. On all deciduous fruit trees, except almonds and figs, the caliper and height combined determine the grade of the tree.

Not less than 1 inch represents 8 to 10 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{5}{8}$ inch represents 6 to 8 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch represents 4 to 6 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch represents 3 to 4 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch represents 2 to 3 ft. trees

Almonds and Figs are inclined to grow stocky, and the caliper measurements will govern the grade regardless of the height of the tree.

ALMONDS

Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch represents 4 to 6 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch represents 3 to 4 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch represents 2 to 3 ft. trees

FIGS

Not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch represents 4 to 6 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch represents 3 to 4 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch represents 2 to 3 ft. trees

SUBSTITUTIONS

5th. Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular ages and sizes of trees, kind of stock, etc., it should be stated whether and to what extent substitution will be allowed in case the order cannot be filled to the letter. Where no instructions in this respect accompany the order, we shall feel at liberty to substitute other varieties as nearly similar as possible. If the selection of the varieties is left entirely to us, we shall endeavor to send only such sorts as are acknowledged to give general satisfaction.

PACKING

6th. All trees and plants are carefully labeled, and securely packed in the best manner, for which a moderate charge sufficient to cover cost of material only will be made; but no charge is made for the delivery of packages to the railroad or express office at Niles.

EXPRESS OR FREIGHT

7th. Always state which way you want your order shipped and give explicit directions for marking packages. When it is left for us to choose the mode of conveyance, we will exercise our best judgment, but as all articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped, we must not be held responsible for any loss or delay that may occur through the negligence of the transportation companies.

ERRORS AND SHORTAGES

8th. Customers are requested to notify us immediately should any error or shortage occur in filling their orders so we may rectify it at once. Any such claim must be made within one week after receipt of shipment, otherwise it will be assumed that the goods are satisfactory and in accordance with invoice.

TERMS

9th. All of our stock is sold for cash, unless other arrangements are made. Remittances can be made to us either by postoffice or express money order, registered letter, bank draft, or check.

10th. On all orders placed in advance we ask that a 20 per cent deposit be forwarded with the order, and we will then reserve the stock for shipment at any time designated by the customer.

WRITE PLAINLY

11th. Always be sure to write your name, Postoffice address and Express or Freight office plainly so no mistake can be made by us.

GUARANTEE

12th. The Californ'a Nursery Company will exercise care to have all stock true to name, nevertheless it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the Californ'a Nursery Company shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount.

All communications should be addressed to

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY,

NILES, CALIFORNIA.



Our Main Office at Niles, California

ANNOUNCEMENT

The California Nursery Company has been intimately connected with the horticultural development of the Pacific Coast for fifty-five years, during which time we have enjoyed a patronage of which we are very proud.

We wish our many customers and prospective customers to feel that they are free to visit both our Fruit Tree and Ornamental Nurseries at any time, and they will always find us glad and willing to render them any assistance possible.

OUR ORNAMENTAL NURSERY

Here at Niles we grow the most complete assortment of DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and CONIFERS and BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS to better advantage, possibly, than in any other section of California.

OUR FRUIT TREE NURSERY

Our fruit trees are being grown in our branch nursery at Loomis, Placer County, California, in a soil composed of a disintegrated granite which produces a very fine fibrous root system.

Many of the varieties of fruit trees, so important commercially in California today, have had their origin in our nursery. Our test orchard, covering forty acres, and containing approximately a thousand varieties, is a branch of the business of which we are very proud. These trees are the source of bud-wood for growing our exceptionally fine, well-matured, perfect root system trees.

To anyone interested in Ornamental Shrubs and Trees, as well as Fruits of all varieties, we extend a cordial invitation to visit our extensive nursery grounds at Niles, California.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY CO., INC.

GEO. C. ROEDING,

President.

Hints on Transplanting

The many excellent treatises on Fruit Culture which have appeared within the past few years—one or more of which should be in the hands of every person intending to plant—render it almost unnecessary to give any directions in that line; yet we are so frequently asked for advice in this way that we offer a few general remarks.

The situation of the orchard having been decided on, the ground should be deeply plowed, subsoiled and thoroughly pulverized. The holes should be dug at least a foot larger in every direction than actually required by the roots when spread out in their natural position. In planting, the top soil should be broken down into the hole, and worked carefully in between every root and fiber, filling up every crevice, that every root may be in contact with the soil, and the whole made quite firm as the filling up progresses. The tree, when planted, may in light soils stand from two to three inches deeper than it stood in the nursery; but in heavy clay or wet ground it is advisable to have it stand at the same height as it was before transplanting.

It is very important to whitewash the bodies of all fruit trees, and in addition to this, to protect them with tree protectors. This prevents both the attack of insects and sunburn.

Planting Distances

	Distance apart each way
Standard Apples.....	25 to 30 feet
Standard Pears.....	24 to 30 feet
Dwarf Pear.....	12 to 15 feet
Strong-growing Cherries.....	24 to 30 feet
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 to 24 feet
Standard Plums and Prunes.....	24 to 30 feet
Peaches and Nectarines.....	24 to 30 feet
Apricots.....	24 to 30 feet
Figs.....	25 to 35 feet
Olives.....	30 to 35 feet
Citrus Trees.....	22 to 30 feet
Walnuts.....	40 to 50 feet
Almonds.....	24 to 30 feet
Grapes.....	6x6, 6x12 and 8x10 feet
Currants and Gooseberries.....	4 by 6 feet
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries for field culture.....	1 to 1½ by 4 to 5 feet
Strawberries for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCE APART

DISTANCE	Number of Plants	
	Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method
1 foot apart each way.....	43,560	50,800
2 feet apart each way.....	10,890	12,875
3 feet apart each way.....	4,840	5,889
4 feet apart each way.....	2,722	3,130
5 feet apart each way.....	1,742	2,011
6 feet apart each way.....	1,210	1,397
7 feet apart each way.....	807	928
8 feet apart each way.....	680	785
9 feet apart each way.....	537	620
10 feet apart each way.....	435	502
12 feet apart each way.....	302	348
14 feet apart each way.....	222	256
15 feet apart each way.....	193	222
16 feet apart each way.....	170	195
18 feet apart each way.....	134	154
20 feet apart each way.....	109	125
22 feet apart each way.....	90	104
24 feet apart each way.....	75	86
25 feet apart each way.....	69	79
30 feet apart each way.....	48	55
35 feet apart each way.....	35	40
40 feet apart each way.....	27	31
50 feet apart each way.....	18	20

Rule—Square Method—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Rule—Equilateral Triangle Method—Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal .866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

Fruit Department

For many years we have been making notes and keeping close watch to determine the approximate date that the fruit in the following pages is ready to gather. Following the descriptions, we give the month, not attempting to figure closer than this. This memoranda is for Niles and should be correct for like climate in the Northern part of the State along the Coast. In the early sections and the interior valleys they will be found to ripen earlier.



A Three-Year-Old Prune Orchard Intersect With Banner Strawberries

APPLES

One Year

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	\$.75	\$5.50	\$45.00	\$400.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00	350.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	4.50	35.00	300.00
1 to 2 ft.....	.50	4.00	30.00	250.00

The letter S, F or W following each name indicates that it is a Summer, Fall or Winter variety.

Arkansas Black (W). Large; round; regular; smooth and glossy; yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine-grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid, pleasant, rich. A long keeper. October.

Delicious (W). Large; ribbed and irregular; dark red where apples color well. A long keeper and of remarkably high quality in favorable locations. November.

Early Harvest (S). Medium size; pale yellow; tender, mild, fine flavor; erect grower and good bearer. July.

Esopus Spitzenburg (W). Large; tapering; light red, delicately coated with light bloom; flesh butter yellow, crisp, rich, sprightly, vinous flavor; one of the best. November.

Jonathan (F). Medium to large; conical; striped, mostly red; tender, juicy, rich vinous flavor; very productive; good keeper; one of the best varieties for table or market. October.

Gano (F). Medium large, oblate, irregular; red striped, handsome; sub-acid, brisk, good; medium to late. October.

Gravenstein (F). Large; striped red and orange. Most popular early variety on Coast. August.

King David (W). (New). Fruit large, wine-red, blotted yellow. Its high color and delicious flavor are causing it to be a winner. October.

Red Astrachan (S). Large; roundish; deep crimson; very handsome, juicy, good, rather acid; an early and abundant bearer

Red June (S). Medium; irregular; deep red; good; very productive and early bearer. July.

Rome Beauty (W). Large; yellow striped with bright red; very handsome; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly. October.

Smith's Cider (W). Large; handsome; red and yellow; juicy, acid. A vigorous grower and abundant bearer. November.

Stayman's Winesap (W). Large; a seedling of Winesap and considered quite an improvement; yellow, well covered with dark red; flesh yellow, sub-acid and of best quality. November.

White Astrachan (S). Very large; roundish; very smooth and nearly white; a great favorite and one of the best summer apples. July.

White Winter Pearmain (W). Large; roundish; conical; pale yellow; flesh yellowish, tender and juicy with extra high flavor; one of the best. October.

Winesap (W). Medium size; oblong; skin smooth, dark red; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor; a productive bearer. November.

Winter Banana (W). Medium to large; golden yellow, usually shaded crimson; flesh fine grained with a very rich, sub-acid flavor. Tree healthy and vigorous. Commences bearing very young. October.

Yellow Bellflower (W). Very large; oblong; skin smooth, pale lemon yellow, often with blush next to sun; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor; one of the very best. October.

Yellow Newtown Pippin (W). Large; yellow with brownish red cheek; firm, crisp, juicy, with a very rich, high flavor. Generally considered the best winter apple in California. November.

CRAB APPLES

One Year

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$.75	\$5.50	\$45.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	4.50	35.00
1 to 2 ft.....	.50	4.00	30.00

Hyslop. Almost as large as the Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness; late; tree remarkably vigorous. August.

Red Siberian. Fruit small, about an inch in diameter; yellow, with scarlet cheek, beautiful; tree an erect, free grower; bears when two or three years old. August.

Transcendent. A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; large; red and yellow; tree a remarkably strong grower. August.

Whitney. Large; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm; juicy and flavor very pleasant. August.

Yellow Siberian. Large; beautiful golden yellow. August.

PEARS

One Year

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 ft.....	\$.80	\$6.00	\$50.00	\$450.00
4 to 6 ft.....	.75	5.50	45.00	400.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00	350.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	4.50	35.00	300.00
1 to 2 ft.....	.50	4.00	30.00	250.00

The letters S, F or W following each name indicates whether it is a Summer, Fall or Winter variety.

Bartlett (S). Large; smooth; clear yellow; flesh white, juicy, buttery and highly perfumed. The most popular sort in this State; the best early variety and has no competitor for market or canning. August.

Beurre Bosc (F). A large and beautiful russety sort, very distinct, long neck; melting, high flavored and delicious. September.

Beurre Clairgeau (F). Very large; pyriform; yellow, shaded red; nearly melting, high flavored; one of the earliest and most prolific bearers. September.

Beurre d'Anjou (F). Large; russety yellow, often with a fine red cheek; flesh perfumed, buttery and melting. October.

Beurre Hardy (F). Large, cinnamon russet; with sometimes a red cheek; juicy, melting, very pleasant flavor. September.

Chadbourne Bartlett (S). Same quality as Bartlett but ripens two weeks earlier.

Dana's Hovey (Winter Seckel) (F). Small; greenish yellow with russet dots; juicy, sweet and aromatic. One of the valuable pears. October.

Doyenne du Comice (F). Large, pyriform; fine yellow, lightly shaded with russet and crimson; melting, buttery, rich, sweet, slightly aromatic. October.

Easter Beurre (W). Very large; yellowish green; fine grain; very buttery, melting and juicy, with a sweet and rich flavor. One of the best keepers. October.

Forelle (Trout) (W). Oblong, pyriform; lemon yellow, covered with dots, washed with deep red on the sunny side; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, melting, slightly vinous. October.

Glou Morceau (W). Large; clear yellow; fine grained, sugary, rich. October.

Howell (F). Large; light waxen yellow with small brown dots; juicy, melting, brisk, vinous; a valuable variety. August.

Lawson (Comet) (S). Medium to large; crimson on bright yellow ground; flesh fine grained, juicy, rich and sweet. August.

Madeleine (S). Medium size; yellowish green; very juicy; melting and sweet; the earliest sort we have. July.

P. Barry (W). Large to very large; elongated pyriform; deep yellow, nearly covered with rich golden russet; flesh whitish, fine, juicy, buttery, melting, rich and slightly vinous; tree healthy and regular bearer. October.

Seckel (F). Rather small; regularly formed; yellow with russet red cheek; flesh cream color; flavor rich, spicy, unique and characteristic. Excels all other sorts in quality. September.

Winter Nelis (W). Medium size; dull russet; melting, juicy, buttery and of the highest flavor. October.

CHERRIES

One Year

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.15	\$9.50	\$85.00	\$800.00
4 to 6 ft.....	1.10	9.00	80.00	750.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.05	8.50	75.00	700.00
2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	8.00	70.00	650.00

Bing. Large; dark brown or black; very fine, late; vigorous grower with heavy foliage; a good shipping variety. July.

Black Tartarian. Largest size; bright purplish black; flesh purplish, thick, juicy, very rich and delicious; tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower and an immense bearer; the best of the black cherries. June.

Burbank. A highly flavored cherry somewhat larger than Black Tartarian and ten days earlier. Not a very heavy bearer.

Centennial. A seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau. Larger than its parent; beautifully marbled and splashed with crimson on a pale yellow ground; its keeping qualities render it the best shipping variety. June.

Chapman. Seedling of Black Tartarian; is earlier; ripens immediately after Early Purple Guigne; light bearer. June.

Early Purple Guigne. Small to medium; purple; tender, juicy and sweet. May.

Governor Wood. Large; light yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh nearly tender, juicy. Bears heavily and a regular cropper. June.

Lambert. Large size and good quality; deep, rich red; flesh firm, and flavor unsurpassed; excellent shipping variety; regular and heavy bearer. Ripens two weeks later than Napoleon Bigarreau. July.

Lewelling (Black Republican, Black Oregon). Large size; cross between Napoleon Bigarreau and Black Tartarian, having the solid flesh of the former and the color of the latter. Very late and good. July.

Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Ann). A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Free grower and enormous bearer. July.

SOUR OR PIE CHERRIES

Early Richmond. Red; acid; valuable for cooking; very productive. July.

English Morello. Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, rich, acid; productive and late. July.

May Duke. An old, well-known, excellent variety; large; dark red; juicy, sub-acid, rich. June.



PLUMS

On Peach—One Year

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 ft.....	\$.80	\$6.00	\$50.00	\$450.00
4 to 6 ft.....	.75	5.50	45.00	400.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00	350.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	4.50	35.00	300.00
1 to 2 ft.....	.50	4.00	30.00	250.00

On Myrobolan

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 ft.....	\$.80	\$6.00	\$55.00	\$500.00
4 to 6 ft.....	.75	5.50	50.00	450.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	45.00	400.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	4.50	40.00	350.00
1 to 2 ft.....	.50	4.00	35.00	300.00

Bavay's Green Gage (Reine Claude de Bavay). Large, roundish; greenish yellow; fine flavor; highly recommended for canning. September.

Beauty. A late introduction, having been accorded a leading place by the growers of shipping plums. Tree a most remarkably vigorous, upright grower, with large, healthy foliage. Fruit beautiful, oval, crimson with amber-crimson flesh. The largest of the early plums and ripening ten days earlier than Santa Rosa. June.

Burbank. Large; rich cherry red, slightly mottled with yellow; flesh deep yellow, juicy, very sweet when fully ripe; agreeable flavor; tree vigorous grower; bears early and is extremely productive. August.

Climax. Very large; heart shaped; skin thick, firm, deep vermillion red; flesh yellow. A superbly rich variety. Commands the highest price in Eastern markets. Vigorous grower and very productive. August.

Clyman. Large; mottled reddish purple, with beautiful blue bloom; freestone; flesh firm, dry and sweet. Valuable for shipping on account of its extreme early ripening. July.

Diamond. Very large; oval; dark purple; flesh deep yellow, juicy, with a brisk, agreeable acid flavor. An immense bearer and one of the best shipping plums. August.

Extra Early Cherry. Originated in this nursery. Of the Myrobolan type; about one inch in diameter; bright red with yellow flesh; flavor brisk and agreeable; has ripened here May 26th and will be even earlier in most sections of California. A sure and heavy bearer with us. We have shipped the fruit several years to the San Francisco market, where, on account of its

extreme earliness and attractive appearance, it has brought the highest prices.

Formosa. Tree is a very vigorous, upright grower with luxuriant foliage. Fruit is very large, heart shaped, light cherry red, with pale yellow flesh. Firm, sweet and delicious. Heavy bearer, shortly after Santa Rosa. July.

Gaviota. Fruit nearly round, sometimes oblate; deep purplish red; flesh clear yellow, very fragrant and sweet; pit exceedingly small. Fairly early, ripening after Formosa. August.

Giant. Fruit of immense size, as its name implies; dark crimson on yellow ground; produced in great profusion; flesh firm, rich, sweet, delicious, and excellent shipper; freestone. Tree strong, handsome grower and an early regular, heavy bearer. August.

Grand Duke. A valuable late plum; very large; dark purple, covered with blue bloom; sweet and rich when ripe. August.

Jefferson. Large, oval; yellow with a reddish cheek; flesh very rich, juicy, luscious, high flavor; a very fine canning variety. August.

Kelsey's Japan. Very large; greenish yellow, covered with red on the sunny side; flesh very solid and firm when ripe; juicy, and with a rich vinous flavor; pit very small. August.

President (New). An English plum of very recent introduction. Fruit uniform, large and shaped like Yellow Egg. Skin purple; flesh yellow and of fine texture. In the Vacaville district it is recognized as the most promising of market plums. September.

Santa Rosa. Regarded as one of the best Japanese type of plums. Very large; deep purplish crimson color, with pale blue bloom. Flesh yellow, streaked and shaded with crimson. As a shipping plum it has few equals. June.

Satsuma. Fruit large, nearly round; dark red; flesh dark red; solid color from skin to pit; firm, rather juicy, fair flavor; pit very small. Extremely productive. August.

Shropshire Damson. The tree of this variety is a strong grower and exceedingly productive. The fruit is small, oval in shape, with a purple skin covered with a thick blue bloom. The flesh is tart and separates readily from the pit. One of these should be included in every home orchard. September.

Washington. Very large; roundish; greenish yellow, sometimes with a pale crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet and luscious. August.

Wickson. Very large; yellow, overlaid with glowing carmine with a white, heavy bloom; flesh firm, sugary, delicious; pit small. Remarkable for long keeping. Tree vigorous and upright. August.

Yellow Egg. Very large; egg-shaped; yellow skin and flesh; rather acid until very ripe, when it becomes sweet. September.

PRUNES

On Almond and Peach

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 ft.....	\$.80	\$6.00	\$50.00	\$450.00
4 to 6 ft.....	.75	5.50	45.00	400.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00	350.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	4.50	35.00	300.00
1 to 2 ft.....	.50	4.00	30.00	250.00



DOUBLE X FRENCH PRUNE

COMMON FRENCH PRUNE

The Background Shows DOUBLE X FRENCH PRUNE Drying on Tray. Note the Difference in the Size of the Fresh Fruits.

Prunes on Myrobolan

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 ft.....	\$.80	\$6.00	\$55.00	\$500.00
4 to 6 ft.....	.75	5.50	50.00	450.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	45.00	400.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	4.50	40.00	350.00
1 to 2 ft.....	.50	4.00	35.00	300.00

French (Petite d'Agen). The well-known variety so extensively planted for drying; medium size, egg-shaped, violet purple; juicy, very sweet, rich and sugary; very prolific. August.

German. Long, oval and swollen on one side; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet, with a peculiar pleasant flavor. September.

Hungarian (Grosse Prune, Pond's Seedling). Very large, dark red, juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities render it a profitable variety for home or distant market. September.

Imperiale Epineuse (Claric Mammoth). This has proved to be the largest and finest prune cultivated in California. With its uniformly large size, reddish or light purple color, thin skin, sweetness and high flavor, it stands ahead of all other prunes. It contains more sugar than the French Prune. Analysis shows 20.4 per cent for the Imperiale Epineuse and 18.53 per cent for the average of the French Prune. Sixty to eighty per cent of the dried prunes of the Imperiale Epineuse will average 20 to 30 to the pound. Always commands the highest price in the markets. August.

Robe ce Sargent. Medium size; oval; skin deep purple, approaching to black, and covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet and well flavored, sugary, rich and delicious; a valuable drying and preserving variety. Dries larger and darker than French. August.

Silver. A seedling of Coe's Golden Drop, with which it is almost identical. Bears heavily in some districts. September.

Standard. Originated by Burbank. A very meritorious variety for shipping green. Thus far not much in demand for drying purposes. September.

Sugar. Extremely early, very large; cures superbly rich, with a yellow flesh, tender and rich in sugar; skin very tender, at first of a light purple, tinted with green, changing at maturity to dark purple, covered with a thick, white bloom. Valuable in localities where the French Prune ripens too late for sun drying. Contains almost 24 per cent sugar. Tree an unusually vigorous grower and very productive. August.

Tragedy. Medium size; skin dark purple; flesh yellowish green; very rich and sweet; free-stone. Its early ripening makes it very valuable for shipping. July.

Double X French Prune

This is a genuine bud sport of the French Prune, taking its origin in the famous Saratoga Prune district on the F. B. Smith place in Santa Clara County, Calif.

Of all the new types of French Prunes originated in recent years, this one gives promise of becoming a standard. It is only after careful observation of several orchards in this district, ranging from five to seven years, that we concluded to offer it for sale. The trees are remarkably strong growers, exceeding any other variety of prune. The bearing qualities of the trees have been fully demonstrated and the trees bear equally as well as the common French Prune.

This is the same prune which has been on the market for a few years under the name 14-18. Suggestion has been made to call it the Saratoga but as this name would not have characterized its distinctiveness, therefore we concluded to designate it as the **DOUBLE X FRENCH PRUNE**, a significant name characterizing its many superior qualities.

In the Fall of 1919, dried samples of the French, Imperiale, Sugar and this prune were taken from the Saratoga district and forwarded to the University of California for analysis. **DOUBLE X FRENCH PRUNE** analyzed higher in sugar content and had a greater percentage of flesh as compared with the pit than any of the other varieties under investigation. The prune dries readily, so there is no difficulty on this score. In the nursery this prune outgrows all other prune trees. The Improved French Prune, which we have been offering for a number of years has become recognized by the prune growers as having all the merits which we claimed for it.

DOUBLE X FRENCH PRUNE is another forward step, marking a new era for larger sizes in the French Prune type and possessing all of its qualities. We wish to assure prune growers that this prune is no longer an experiment, a fact which will be certified to by Messrs. F. B. Smith, J. E. Cox and Budd Cox of Saratoga. These men have this variety in bearing and appreciate very fully the value of this prune as the very best in drying prunes.

GRADERS' CERTIFICATE No. 90467

The following is a copy of the "Door Receipt" given to Mr. J. E. Cox of Saratoga by the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association on October 3, 1920.

44 sacks **DOUBLE X FRENCH PRUNES**
WEIGHING 4770 Lbs.

They were graded as follows:

2323 lbs. graded 20s to 30s.

1961 lbs. graded 30s to 40s.

486 lbs. graded over 40s.

This is conclusive evidence that the **DOUBLE X FRENCH PRUNE** grades the largest sizes of any dried prune on the market.

For prices see Prunes.



PEACHES—Prices and Varieties

	One Year			
	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	\$.75	\$5.50	\$45.00	\$400.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.70	5.00	40.00	350.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.65	4.50	35.00	300.00
1 to 2 ft.....	.60	4.00	30.00	250.00

FREESTONE VARIETIES

Admiral Dewey. Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow; perfect freestone; flavor good. One of the best early yellows. Ripens soon after Triumph. July.

Alexander. Medium to large; greenish white, nearly covered with a deep, rich red; flesh white, very juicy and sweet, with brisk, agreeable flavor. Very early. July.

Briggs' May. Medium size; round; white with red cheek; flesh white, melting, juicy and very sweet. July.

Early Crawford. A magnificent, large, yellow peach of good quality. Its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties for home use and commercial planting. August.

Elberta. Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance. It is a perfect freestone and one of the most successful market varieties. August.

Foster. Very large; yellow with red cheek. Much like Early Crawford, but is larger, earlier and better. Runs very uniform in size. A fine yellow freestone. August.

Hale's Early. Large, nearly round; skin greenish white, mostly covered with red and can be readily separated from flesh when fully ripe. Flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet and most delicious; adheres partially to the pit. July.

J. H. Hale. A valuable new table, shipping and drying peach. Smooth skin, almost fuzzless. Very firm. Ships almost like an apple. Yellow freestone; flesh tender, excellent quality. Larger than the Elberta and ripening about the same period. From a California standpoint not in the class of canning peaches because it is red at pit and rags in the syrup. August.

Late Crawford. Fruit very large, roundish; skin yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. August.

Lovell. A California seedling; large, almost perfectly round; flesh clear yellow to the pit; firm and of excellent quality; a superb canning peach and dries well. Very prolific. August.

Mayflower. Introduced to the Pacific Coast by ourselves a few years ago as "the earliest peach known." Results have fully substantiated this claim and it still holds that title. It is absolutely red all over, with white flesh of excellent flavor. As large as Alexander and ripens two weeks earlier at Niles. June.

Morris White. Large, oval; skin white, becoming creamy or pale straw color when fully ripe, without any red whatever; a perfect freestone; flesh white clear to the dark brown pit, remarkably tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Beyond all doubt the finest flavored peach grown. August.

Muir. An excellent bearer, and does not curl; fruit large to very large; skin and flesh uniformly yellow clear to the pit; a fine shipper and one of the best canning peaches in the United States; as a drying peach it excels all others ever introduced. August.

Salway. Large; yellow with crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow; very juicy, melting and rich; the most valuable late variety. September.

Sneed. Large, creamy white, with blush cheek; tender, juicy; valuable for early shipping. June.

Strawberry. Medium size; oval; skin marbled with deep red; flesh whitish, juicy, rich and of a very delicious flavor. August.

Susquehanna. A large, handsome variety, nearly globular; skin rich yellow with beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. August.

CLINGSTONE VARIETIES

Heath Cling. The most delicious of all clingstones; very large; skin downy, creamy white, with a faint blush of red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very tender, and exceedingly juicy, with the richest, highest and most luscious flavor. September.

Henrietta Cling (Levy's Late Cling). A most magnificent yellow cling of largest size; skin mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive and ripens late. September.

McDevitt's Cling. Large; golden yellow; flesh superior flavor. In demand by canners. August.

McKevitt's Cling. Very large; flesh white to the pit; very firm, sugary and rich, with a highly vinous flavor; it bears transportation well. August.

Phillip's Cling. Large; yellow; flesh clear yellow to the pit, which is very small; exceedingly rich and high flavor. One of the best canning sorts. September.

Runyon's Orange Cling. Superior to the common Orange Cling, and not subject to mildew like that variety; very large; skin yellow with a dark crimson cheek; flesh yellow, rich and sugary, with a decided vinous flavor. August.

Seller's Orange Cling. A variety of Orange Cling of largest size; flesh yellow, firm, very juicy and rich. Ripens with Late Crawfords in August.

Selma Cling. The peach is a beautiful golden yellow, very uniform in size, desirable for canning, and during the past season when so many of the canning peaches were small, the Selma Cling averaged a good canning size. Ripens immediately after the Tuscan. Somewhat flattened; skin slightly colored when exposed to sun; flesh a clear yellow to the pit; is fine grained and of excellent flavor; the pit is very small, a point which appeals very forcibly to those who are engaged in the canning of fruit. August.

Sims Cling. An improved Phillip's Cling. Large to very large; golden yellow, with faint blush; flesh deep yellow, of fine texture, firm and rich; pit small. We regard it as the best clingstone for canning and recommend extensive planting. August.

Strawberry Cling. Large; yellow striped with red; flesh white, red around pit; heavy and uniform bearer. September.

Tuscan Cling. Large; yellow; red at pit; heavy bearer; best of all Clings; fine shipper. In great demand by canneries on account of its early ripening, as it is the first Cling to ripen. August.

NECTARINES

One Year

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	\$.75	\$6.00	\$55.00	\$500.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.50	50.00	450.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	5.00	45.00	400.00
1 to 2 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00	350.00

Advance. Large, round; skin green on shaded parts, blotched with red and brown on sunny side; flesh greenish white, rich and sugary, with rich flavor. The earliest nectarine. July.

NEW NECTARINE—GOWER

Earliest of all nectarines. Ripens with Early Crawford Peach. No fruit of its class has met with such favor as has this new early nectarine. We strongly recommend it for home and commercial planting. Fruit is very firm, freestone. Ships like a clingstone peach. Very early; delicious flavor. Strong grower, bears heavy.

New White (Large White). Rather large; nearly round; skin white with a light tinge of red when exposed; flesh white, tender and very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. The most widely planted and popular variety in this State. August.

Stanwick. Very large; skin pale, shaded rich violet; flesh white, tender, juicy. The best drying, shipping and canning sort. August.

Victoria. Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer; medium, roundish, oval, greenish yellow, crimson on sunny side; rich in sugar. August.

APRICOTS

On Apricot, Myroblan and Peach

One Year

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	\$.75	\$7.00	\$60.00	\$550.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.70	6.50	55.00	500.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.65	6.00	50.00	450.00
1 to 2 ft.....	.60	5.50	45.00	400.00

Blenheim. Above medium; oval; orange; flesh deep yellow, juicy and fairly rich; vigorous grower and regular, prolific bearer. July.

Hemskirke. Strongly resembles Moorpark in size and color, but differs in bearing better and ripening a little earlier and more evenly. August.

Large Early Montgamet. Large; reddish next the sun; flesh orange yellow, very firm. July.

Moorpark. One of the largest, most popular and widely disseminated apricots; deep orange or brownish red; flesh quite firm, bright orange, parting freely from the stone; quite juicy, with a rich and luscious flavor; a favorite canning variety. In some sections a shy and irregular bearer. August.

Newcastle. Medium size, round, well shaped; a shade smaller than the Royal, and two or three weeks earlier. July.

Routier's Peach. Originated near Sacramento. Large, yellow in shade; deep orange mottled or splashed with red in the sun; flesh juicy and rich, with high flavor. July.

Royal. A standard variety; skin dull yellow, with an orange cheek; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor; equally valuable for canning and drying. July.

Tilton. Large, oval, slightly compressed; flesh firm, yellow and parts readily from the stone; heavy and regular bearer; seems to be more exempt from late frosts than any other variety. July.

MORUS—Mulberry

Morticaulis. White mulberry. A strong growing small tree from China, where it is the chief silkworm mulberry.

Persian. This excellent ornamental fruit tree should be in every family orchard. Trees of rather slow growth, but bear young and produce the largest and finest fruit of all the mulberries. The fruit is black, large, one to one and a half inches long, with a fine aromatic flavor and abundant sub-acid juice. This tart flavor makes it very different in taste from all

other mulberries. It makes better pies than blackberries, as there are no seeds and no core. Mulberries are invaluable for protecting cherries and other fruits, as birds will eat the mulberries in preference. This variety is also invaluable to plant in chicken yards for shade and feed. Commences to ripen in early summer and bears continually until late fall.

	Each
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75

QUINCES—Prices and Varieties

	On Quince Root			
	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	\$.85	\$6.50	\$55.00	\$500.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.80	6.00	50.00	450.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	5.50	45.00	400.00

Apple (Orange). Large; roundish, with short neck; beautiful, bright golden yellow; an old favorite. September.

Champion. Very large; handsome; very productive; flesh tender; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any other fruit with which it may be cooked. September.

Pineapple. Fruit very large, apple-shaped, clear yellow; flesh very tender; can be eaten raw like an apple; makes a high-flavored jelly. September.

Rea's Mammoth. A very large and fine variety of Orange Quince of recent introduction; strong grower and very productive. September.

Smyrna. Extremely large; elongated; lemon yellow; cooks tender and has a fine flavor; long keeper; tree strong grower with heavy foliage; very prolific. Ripens with Orange. September.

FIGS—Smyrna and Adriatic Prices and Varieties

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 5 ft.....	\$.75	\$5.50	\$40.00	\$350.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	35.00	300.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	4.50	30.00	250.00
1 to 2 ft.....	.50	4.00	25.00	200.00

Purchasers should order Capri Fig Trees with all orders of Calimyrna trees.

Adriatic. Tree a strong and healthy grower; fruit above medium size; skin white and thin; pulp red, fine, exceedingly aromatic and changes to an amber color when dried.

Calimyrna. The genuine Smyrna fig packed under the name of "Erbeyli" (signifying fine fig) in Asia Minor, and known in Turkish as "Lop," and in Greek as "Lopia." Large to very large; turbinate, pyriform; very short, stalk short; ribs distinct; orifice large, of pale ochre color and widely open when the fig is mature and before shriveling; skin lemon-yellow; pulp reddish-amber, sometimes pale amber, turning to dark amber just before falling; seeds large, yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear, white syrup, giving the fruit a richness and meatiness unsurpassed by any other fig. Tree of spreading habit, leaves medium to large and five lobed. The dried figs contain 64 per cent sugar, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more sugar than found in the imported Smyrna fig. Dries readily and with less trouble and expense than any other fig, dropping to the ground of its own accord, being practically dry when it falls and requiring when placed on trays, only from two to three days exposure to the sun. This is the world-famous fig of commerce. August.

Mission (California Black). The well-known local variety; fruit large, dark purple, almost black when fully ripe; makes a good dried fig; tree grows to large size, and bears immense crops.

White Endrich (Kadota). Introduced over forty years ago by the well-known nurseryman, Mr. W. B. West, of Stockton; original name lost and given name of Endrich, a fruit grower in the vicinity of Stockton, by Mr. West. Has been sold under the following names: White Endrich, White Pacific, Verdoni, Smyrna, Kadota. Medium sized; thin, white skin; pulp white to pink. One of the best for canning, preserving and pickling. Inferior for drying. Never sours when planted in dampest locations.

CAPRI FIGS

These are the wild figs which furnish the pollen by which the Smyrna figs are fertilized through the aid of the fig-wasp (*Blastophaga grossorum*) that lives and breeds in the capri figs. Without Capri figs the Smyrna figs cannot be made to bear. Consequently a few Capri figs should always be planted at the same time as the Smyrna figs. There are many varieties of Capri figs known, some valued for one quality, others for another. We have on our ground eighteen varieties of Capri figs imported from Turkey, Italy, Africa and Dalmatia; the one from the latter place, known as the Milco, is unsurpassed for carrying the wasps for a long period in the summer in this section of the State.

FIGS—Wild or Capri Class

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$.75	\$5.50	\$45.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	4.50	35.00
1 to 2 ft.....	.50	4.00	30.00

Capri Milco. One of the most promising varieties. A good producer of all the crops necessary to perpetuate the insect. Profichi crop rather late in maturing and valuable on this account.

Roeding's Capri No. 1. A very rapid, vigorous grower of spreading habit and with very large leaves. Produces an abundance of all crops; Profichi, Mammoni and Mamme, and matures its first Profichi June 12. Particularly valuable on account of its producing all the crops necessary for successfully carrying through all the generations of the *Blastophaga*.

Roeding's Capri No. 3. A decidedly distinct variety; branches much heavier and more closely joined than Nos. 1 and 2; leaves small and serrated. Figs of the Profichi crop very large, heavily ribbed and developing a larger number of galls with insects than either of the other two varieties.

Nut Trees

ALMONDS—Prices and Varieties

On Almond and Peach—One Year				
	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	\$.75	\$5.50	\$45.00	\$400.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00	350.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	4.50	35.00	300.00
1 to 2 ft.....	.50	4.00	30.00	250.00

We give below the date and average period of full bloom at Niles.

Drake's Seedling. Of the Languedoc class; very prolific and a regular, abundant bearer. Full bloom March 1st.

Eureka (New). The Eureka, on account of the similarity of the kernel in shape and flavor to the famous Jordan, commands the very highest price, and confectioners pay a premium to secure it. It differs in two essentials from the Jordan, being somewhat smaller in size and is paper-shell. The tree is an exceptionally strong grower and heavy cropper. Originated on the farm of A. M. Newland, Colusa, Cal. His orchard is over twenty years old and a failure of crop has never been known. The commercial value of this nut has been established by years of trial. Full bloom March 9th.

I. X. L. Tree a sturdy, rather upright grower; nuts large; hulls easily; shells soft, but perfect. Full bloom March 5th.

Jordan. Until recently the total supply of these nuts was imported from Spain. The late John Rock told the writer that he tried for fifteen years to buy the trees in Europe before he succeeded. He said they would take his money and send trees, but never the Jordan until finally about 1895 he got 250 trees and out of the lot three Jordan. His comment was, "Yes by—, they made a mistake." He meant that unintentionally they had let three Jordan trees be shipped through error. From these trees our stock has all been propagated. With us there has never been a crop failure although the Jordan blooms earliest of all. As nearly everyone knows, it is the largest, sweetest and finest flavored of all and unsurpassed for the use of confectioners. Full bloom February 25th.

Ne Plus Ultra. A sturdy and rather upright grower; extremely prolific, producing its nuts in bunches all over the twigs; nuts large and long; almost invariably of one kernel; of fine flavor; hulls readily. Full bloom March 5th.

Nonpareil. Of a weeping style of growth, but still forms a beautiful tree; an extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer, with very thin shell. Full bloom March 9th.

Peerless. Preferred by some to I. X. L., which it resembles, but the nut is larger. Shell medium soft, white. Kernel short, few doubles. Grown quite largely in Sacramento Valley where it is considered a very profitable nut. Full bloom March 5th.

Texas Prolific. Nut medium size; shells perfect and well filled. As the name indicates, this is a very heavy and regular bearer. It is of the greatest value for planting with other sorts to increase their yield by aiding in pollination. Tree is a fine, strong grower. Full bloom March 22nd.

CHESTNUTS—Prices and Varieties

Grafted	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
4 to 6 ft.....	2.00	18.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.80	16.00
2 to 3 ft.....	1.60	14.00

Marron Combale. A valuable variety from France. Nut very large with peculiarly rich and sweet flavor. Our best commercial variety.

Marron de Lyon. A French variety; nut large, roundish, sweet and well flavored. The tree is very productive and of handsome growth.

CHESTNUTS

Grown From Second Generation Nuts

Italian (Spanish). A highly ornamental and free-growing tree with beautiful foliage. Nuts large and fairly sweet, but are not always of as large and uniform size as those from grafted trees, because of their being seedlings.

FILBERTS—Prices and Varieties

Each	10
\$1.25	\$10.00

Cosford. Nut large; oblong; husk hairy; shell remarkably thin; kernel of excellent flavor. Good bearer.

Fertile de Coutard. Nut very large; broad pointed, kernel full and highly flavored; early and abundant bearer.

Merveille de Bolwiller. Nut large; rounded at the base, tapering to a point; shell thick; kernel fine flavored. Bears regularly and nuts always filled.

Nottingham Prolific. Nut medium sized; obtusely ovate; shell thick; kernel full and fine flavored; a light producer.

Prolific Cob. Nut very large; oblong; shell pretty thick, of a brown color; kernel full and of very rich flavor; one of the best.

Purple Leaved. Large shrub with large, round leaves, intensely dark, bronzy purple in spring, becoming greenish toward fall. Very distinct even among other purple-leaved trees and shrubs. Bears good nuts.

PECANS—Seedlings

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.25	10.00

WALNUTS—Prices and Varieties

Grafted on California and American Blacks

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft.....	\$2.25	\$20.00	\$185.00
6 to 8 ft.....	2.00	18.50	175.00
4 to 6 ft.....	1.75	16.00	150.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	13.50	125.00

Eureka. Tree is remarkably vigorous, upright grower, leaves and blooms fully three weeks later than seedlings of the Santa Barbara Soft-Shell, and is therefore very desirable in localities subject to late frosts. An immense producer. Nuts large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.

Franquette. Nuts very large, long and pointed; kernel full-fleshed, sweet and rich; buds out late in the spring. We have fruited this variety for many years, never failing to get a full crop. Probably the best French sort for commercial purposes.

Mayette. One of the best; nuts large and uniform, decidedly flattened at the base; shells light colored; tree hardy, buds out late and bears abundantly.

Placencia Perfection. A vigorous grower; commences to bear abundantly about the fifth year after planting. An improved Santa Barbara soft-shell. Most popular walnut in the southern part of the State. Nut large; shell smooth and thin; kernel white and sweet.

WALNUTS—Seedlings

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft.....	\$.75	\$6.00	\$55.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.60	5.00	45.00
4 to 6 ft.....	.50	4.00	30.00

American Black. Called here Eastern Walnut. This noble forest tree grows freely on this Coast, stands transplanting well, bears early, and ought to be extensively cultivated, not alone for the nuts, but also for the valuable wood it produces.

California Black. Tall, vigorous tree; indigenous to Central California; excellent shade and avenue tree; nut roundish; small and smoother than the American Black Walnut; kernel is sweeter and of a more delicate flavor.

Citrus Fruits

HEADED CITRUS TREES

For indoor, conservatory and lawn purposes. These have fine rounded heads and the trees have been transplanted several times. The quotations are for balled trees.

Diameter of Stem	Height of Stem	Crown	Each
1½ to 2 in.	28 in.	36 in.	\$10.00
1½ to 2 in.	28 in.	30 in.	8.00
1½ to 2 in.	28 in.	24 in.	6.00
1¼ to 2 in.	28 in.	18 in.	4.00

ORANGES—Prices and Varieties

	Each	10	100
1 inch up	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$175.00
¾ to 1 inch caliper	2.00	18.00	160.00
⅝ to ¾ inch caliper	1.75	16.00	150.00
½ to ⅝ inch caliper	1.50	14.00	130.00

Ruby Blood. Medium; very smooth; pulp red, rich, juicy and melting. January to April.

Washington Navel. In California it has reached its highest stage of perfection, and stands in the lead of all other varieties for its large size, lusciousness and sweetness of pulp. The most extensively planted variety on the market. November to March.

Valencia Late. Large; reaching the market when all other varieties are gone. Second only to Washington Navel in the extent of its dissemination. The summer orange of California. Ripens from June to September.

LEMONS—Prices and Varieties

	Each	10	100
1 inch up	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$175.00
¾ to 1 inch caliper	2.00	18.00	160.00
⅝ to ¾ inch caliper	1.75	16.00	150.00
½ to ⅝ inch caliper	1.50	14.00	130.00

Eureka. Tree nearly thornless of rapid growth and prolific bearer; fruit medium size, sweet rind; a good keeper; few seeds; very popular, especially in coast regions.

Lisbon. Tree of largest growth; thorny; fruit medium size, oblong, fine-grained; rind of medium thickness; strong acid; few seeds; a good keeper; popular at interior points especially.

Villa Franca. A strong-growing variety; thornless, or nearly so; fruit oblong, juicy and nearly seedless; withstands lower temperature than any other variety.

POMELOS (Grape Fruit)—Prices and Varieties

	Each	10	100
1 inch up	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$175.00
¾ to 1 inch caliper	2.00	18.00	160.00
⅝ to ¾ inch caliper	1.75	16.00	150.00
½ to ⅝ inch caliper	1.50	14.00	130.00

Marsh Seedless. One of the most popular varieties; nearly seedless; large, roundish; skin smooth, lemon yellow; very juicy and of excellent quality.

Triumph. Medium size; flat, round, thin-skinned, full of juice, sweetish, with a distinct but agreeable bitter flavor.

NOVELTIES IN CITRUS FRUITS

Price	Each
.....	\$2.50

Bearss Seedless Lime. Twice as large as the ordinary Mexican lime and seedless; very juicy and decidedly acid. Hardier than Mexican, wonderfully productive and is practically a continuous bearer. Very valuable.

Kumquat. About the size of a large gooseberry; rind sweet, juicy, acid, delicious and refreshing. Tree dwarf and desirable for pot and garden culture. May to July.

Satsuma (Unshiu; Oonshiu). Deep yellow; flesh very tender, juicy. October to December.

Tangerine (Dancy). Fruit flat; small to medium; skin separates freely from the flesh; juicy, aromatic and rich; color deep red; belongs to the Mandarin family.

FEIJOA SELLOWIANA

Fruit 2½ inches long to 2 inches across. Flesh thick, white, pulpy and watery, with a sugary taste resembling the pineapple and guava, and with a strong, agreeable odor. Very hardy.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.25

PERSIMMONS—Prices and Varieties

	Each	10	100
3 ft. and over	\$1.25	\$11.00	\$100.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	8.50	75.00

Dai-Dai-Maru. Fruit very large, round, somewhat flattened, color light yellow, flesh delicious, firm, juicy, very good; seeds generally absent.

Hachiya. Fruit very large, oblong, conical pointed toward the apex; skin bright red with occasional dark spots or blotches, flesh deep yellow, soft and jelly-like when ripe; seeds usually absent; a valuable variety, considered to be one of the best. Dried quite extensively in its native home, Japan. One of the earliest. October.

Hyakume. The name means "Hundred Momme," a weight equal to four-fifths of a pound and referring to its size; fruit very large, slightly oblate; skin orange yellow; flesh rusty brown, with many purple or dark spots, and but few seeds; ripens early, and not astringent even when hard. October.

Tane-Nashi. Very large; bright red; flesh yellow; seedless. A good market variety of fine quality. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer. September.

Yemon. Fruit is large, oblate, tomato shaped, more or less square in outline, folded at apex; skin light yellow, changing to dull red; flesh deep yellow, seedless or nearly so, like all seedless yellow fleshed varieties cannot be eaten until soft. November.

POMEGRANATES—Prices and Varieties

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
2 to 3 ft.	.60	5.00	45.00

Sweet-Fruited. Fruit very large, with sweet and juicy pulp. Ripens early.

Wonderful. The largest and most attractive. Valuable for shipment. Ripens early. Pulp a rich garnet color, with an abundance of juice, dark as port wine; exquisite flavor. October.

GUAVA—Strawberry (Bearing Plants)

	Each	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$1.00	\$7.50
Strawberry Guava. Shrub or small tree, producing fruit of a fine deep claret color, with strawberry-like flavor.		

LOQUAT (Budded)—Prices and Varieties

	Each	
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.00	
1 to 2 ft.	1.50	
Advance. Worthy of its name, being a decided advance over other sorts; fruit elongated; larger than Giant; proportion of flesh to seeds larger than usual.		
Giant. Introduced from Japan; fruit very large, pear-shaped; flesh deep yellow; when fully ripe, it has a sweet, cherry-like flavor.		
Large-Fruited. An improved variety; bears when quite young; fruit shaped like a crab-apple; flesh white; seeds small; flavor rich, pleasant and sweet.		
Victor. Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a variety of superior excellence. Has not fruited as yet with us.		

MEDLARS—Prices and Varieties

	Each	
4 to 6 ft.	\$1.50	
3 to 4 ft.	1.25	
This fruit is not much known in this country, but should be in every family orchard. Europeans grow it quite generally and it is very popular "over there." When ripe the taste is much like a baked apple.		
Nottingham. Fruit smaller than the preceding variety, but has a superior flavor, rich and sub-acid. Tree very prolific.		
MORUS (Mulberry)		
4 to 6 ft.	\$1.00	
3 to 4 ft.	.75	

OLIVES—Prices and Varieties

(Excepting Ascolano and Sevillano)

	Each	10	100
1 inch up caliper	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
¾ to 1 inch caliper	1.25	10.00	90.00
⅝ to ¾ inch caliper	1.10	9.00	80.00
½ to ⅝ inch caliper	1.00	8.00	70.00
⅜ to ½ inch caliper	.90	7.00	60.00

Prices on Ascolano and Sevillano

	Each	10	100
1 inch up caliper	\$1.60	\$13.50	\$110.00
¾ to 1 inch caliper	1.35	11.00	100.00
⅝ to ¾ inch caliper	1.20	10.00	90.00
½ to ⅝ inch caliper	1.10	9.00	80.00

Manzanillo. One of the standards for green and ripe pickles. Produces oil of a very high grade. Very hardy, and a regular and prolific bearer. First week in October.

Mission. Tree a handsome, upright grower, and fine for avenues. Medium to large; excellent pickles; makes a superior oil. Late October.

GRAPES—American Varieties

	Each	10	
Prices	\$.40	\$3.50	
American Grapes, or as called in California "Slip Skin Grapes." More of these should be planted, particularly for table use and arbors. No other variety climbs equal to these. A majority of the following list do remarkably well and will be found most satisfactory.			
Concord. Bunch and berry very large; blueblack; sweet, pulpy, tender. August.			
Catawba. Bunches medium size; berries large, coppery color, covered with a thin, lilac bloom; juicy, sweet and musky. Celebrated for its fine wine and jelly.			
Delaware. One of the best flavored American grapes; bunches medium, compact; berries small, round, beautiful light red; pulp sweet and tender; juice abundant, rich and vinous.			
Niagara. Bunch large, uniform, very compact; berry large, mostly round, light greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun; peculiar flavor and aroma; enormously productive. Very fine.			
Pierce (Isabella Regia). Originated at Santa Clara, California, by J. P. Pierce. Does remarkably well in all parts of the State. The strongest grower of all. Berries very large, twice the size of its parent, Isabella; black with a heavy light colored bloom; very sweet and delicious; pulp is soft and dissolves readily; a fine shipper; stands up well, known in the southern part of the State as California Concord.			

GRAPES—Scarce, Foreign Table and Raisin

	Each	10	100
Prices	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$5.00
Black Hamburg. A fine, tender grape, producing large, magnificent, compact bunches; berries black, very large and oblong. A great favorite everywhere.			
Gros Colman. Bunches large, thick shouldered; berries very large, round; skin tough, dark purple or black; flesh coarse, but juicy and sweet. This is the variety so extensively grown in England in green houses. October.			
Rose of Peru. (Black Prince). Bunches very large; berries large, oval; skin thick, brownish black; flesh tender, juicy, rich and sprightly; a fine market variety. September.			
Sultana Rosea. Bunches compact, shouldered and very large. Single bunches frequently weigh four pounds each. Berries much larger than Thompson's Seedless; color same as Flame Tokay; quality as good; perfectly seedless. August.			

MARAVILLE DE MALAGA

Red Malaga

It has proven to be the best shipping grape grown in California. In color it rivals the famous Flame Tokay or the Emperor, being of a deep red intermingled with blue. A heavy and consistent bearer. The fruit commands top prices in the eastern markets. Introduced by Geo. C. Roeding from France, in 1901. Ripens with the Flame Tokay.

	Each	10	100
Prices	\$.35	\$3.00	\$15.00



A Twelve-Year-Old Thompson Seedless Vine Showing the Results Obtained by the Single Cane Method of Pruning. This Vineyard of Four Acres in 1917 Produced 73 Tons of Grapes

General Collection Table and Raisin Varieties

	Each	10	100	1000
No. 1.....	\$.25	\$2.00	\$5.00	\$45.00
Cornichon. Berries very large, oblong; dark blue, almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; skin rather thick; a good shipping grape. October.				
Emperor. Clusters large; berries large, oval, rose-colored; one of the most valuable grapes for shipping long distances. Does not ripen well near the coast. October.				
Flame Tokay. Bunches very large and handsomely formed; berries large; skin thick, pale red, or flame colored; flesh firm, sweet, with a sprightly flavor; a splendid shipping grape. Ripens in September.				
Malaga. Vine a strong grower and immensely productive; bunches very large, loose, shouldered; berry very large, oval, yellowish green; skin thick, fleshy. September.				
Muscat of Alexandria. Bunches large, long and loose; berries large, slightly oval, pale amber when ripe, covered with a thin white bloom; flesh firm, brittle, exceedingly sweet and rich; fine flavored; the variety most extensively planted for raisins. September.				
Sultana. Bunches compact, tapering; berries rather small; skin thin, green, semi-transparent, becoming pale yellow as it ripens; pulp tender, seedless. August.				
Thompson's Seedless. Resembles Sultana in some respects, but in others is much superior. Bunches large and long; berries yellow, seedless. Very heavy bearer in favorable sections. August.				

ZANTE CURRANT Black Corinth

Bunches medium; berries small, seedless; skin thin; black; blue bloom. This is the variety producing the currant of commerce, under the name "Zante Currant," of which there are imported into the U. S. annually from Greece over 1,000,000 pounds.

This offers a great opportunity for the planters of the interior valleys where this variety has been thoroughly tested and found adapted to our conditions. August.

	Each	10	100	1000
No. 1.....	\$.30	\$2.50	\$7.50	\$60.00

Foreign Wine Varieties

	Each	10	100	1000
Prices	\$.25	\$2.00	\$5.00	\$45.00
Fehér Zagos. Vigorous, hardy and productive; bunches large and compact; berries oval, yellowish green; flavor very fine; valuable sherry grape. August.				
Grenache. A strong-growing variety; bunches conical, rather loose; berries bluish black; makes excellent wine, but requires age. September.				
Mission (California). The well-known variety cultivated at the missions by the Spanish Padres; strong, sturdy grower, bearing large, black berries; valuable for wine. September.				
Petite Syrah. One of the best claret grapes; very vigorous grower and remarkably productive. Cluster loose, long and shouldered; berries of medium size, black, covered with bloom. September.				
Zinfandel. Bunches large, compact; berries round, dark purple, covered with a heavy bloom; succeeds well in most any climate. Probably the best all-round claret variety for California. September.				



CORY THORNLESS BLACKBERRY

Is Without Question Far Superior to Any Other Variety on the Market Today. Fruit Full Size of Cut

Small Fruits

CORY THORNLESS BLACK-BERRY

The big luscious berries often grow to a length of 2½ inches, have a small core, are almost seedless and the distinctive flavor is suggestive of the wild berry. They are richer and sweeter than other blackberries, yet have sufficient acidity to make the finest of jelly.

The vigorous canes grow erect to a height of about five feet then assume a trailing habit, making a growth of 25 feet or more, and properly cared for gives enormous yields through a long season, thrives in any good soil and will amply repay for special culture and fertilization.

For Commercial Growers "Cory Thornless" will be a big moneymaker, having proven superior in every way to other blackberries in our growing tests covering several seasons, stands handling and shipping and costs less to pick and prune.

Each	10	100
\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00

LOGANBERRIES

	Each	10	100
Tips	\$.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
Variety			

DEWBERRY

	Each	10	100
Tips	\$.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
Variety			
Lucretia			

RASPBERRY

	Each	10	100
Tips	\$.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
Varieties			
Cuthbert (red)			Kansas (black)
Superlative (red)			

PHENOMENAL BERRY

	Each	10	100
Tips	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00

HIMALAYA BLACKBERRY

	Each	10	100
Tips	\$.20	\$1.50	\$10.00

GOOSEBERRY

	Each	10	100
Price	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
Houghton			

CURRENT

	Each	10	100
General Collection	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
Black	.40	3.50	25.00
Red and White Varieties			
Black Naples			Cherry
Perfection			Pomona
White Grape			

STRAWBERRIES

	10	100	1000
Banner	\$.30	\$2.00	\$15.00

ARTICHOKE

	Each	10
Globe	\$.25	\$2.00
	5 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Jerusalem Tubers	\$1.50	\$10.00

ASPARAGUS

	10	100
Plants	\$.30	\$2.00
Conover's Colossal		Palmetto

	Each	10	100
HOP ROOTS	\$.10	\$.90	\$7.50
HORSERADISH	.10	.90	7.50

RHUBARB

	Each	10
Niles Giant	\$.75	\$6.00
Crimson Winter	.30	2.50
Myatt's Linneaus	.20	1.50



One-half Birdseye View of Our Nursery, Showing the Office, Lathhouses, Greenhouses and Blocks of Ornamental Trees Are Here in Evidence

Ornamental Department

In our climate both evergreen and deciduous trees can be transplanted successfully during the winter months. Palms and bamboos move best in the late spring. The foregoing applies particularly to plants that have to be dug from the open ground. Those grown in pots and also plants established in boxes can be planted at any time during the year if they receive proper care and attention.

DIGGING HOLES

In preparing the hole for planting, the hole should be made SQUARE and much larger than the root system of the plant. Take out the soil to at least a foot deeper than necessary to accommodate the roots. Partially fill in the hole with good soil and firm well to a height necessary to accommodate the plant, taking care that plant will rest at the same height that it stood in the nursery row.

In filling in the hole around a balled tree, do not tramp on top of the ball, as this will break it, dislodge the fibrous roots and in many instances cause the plant to die. After the hole in which the balled tree is planted is partially filled, cut the cord at the top of ball and turn down the burlap so that it will be completely buried when the remainder of the hole is filled in. Do not entirely remove the burlap from the ball, as it will soon rot.

BOXED PLANTS

When plants come boxed, stand in the hole just as the plant will remain when planted. When in its proper position, tilt box to one side and remove one-half of the bottom, reverse the operation and remove the other half of the bottom. The sides should then be carefully removed, taking care not to disturb the plant. Soil should be filled in around the plant, well firmed and watered thoroughly. It is best to leave a good basin around the plant, which should be filled several times to insure water reaching the bottom of the hole. If the weather is hot, it is a good plan to let the tops of evergreens stay tied up for a few days. It greatly reduces evaporation and helps the trees to get established. Keep tops well sprayed.

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

The tops of deciduous trees and shrubs should be pruned in proportion to the amount of roots lost in transplanting. Their natural shape should be preserved as much as possible. The depth of the hole should permit the neck of the plant to be as near the surface of the ground as it was originally. Firm soil well around the roots and water thoroughly. Do not put manure among the roots when planting. A good mulch of manure or straw on top of ground around the plant will be beneficial.

All broken or bruised roots should be cut back with a sharp knife to good sound wood. In planting deciduous trees and shrubs with bare roots, the hole should be large enough to allow all the roots to be spread out to their full length and in their natural position.

In nearly all cases it is advisable, and in hot districts it is of utmost importance to give the trunk of the tree some protection to guard against sunburn. A good method is to whitewash the trunk from the top of the ground to the first branches and wrap loosely with burlap. Where sunburn occurs, it is an invitation for borers to enter the trees.

Most trees should be firmly staked when planted, as this will prevent heavy winds from loosening them and insures a straight growth. This is a very important precaution with both deciduous and evergreen trees and is too often neglected. In fastening the tree to the stake, take pains to do it so the tree will not be chafed or choked by the rope.

Proper planting, while of the very greatest importance, is really only a good start in the right direction. Trees may live if neglected, but they will come very far from attaining perfection. Never let them get dry the first summer. When you water the ground around them, see that it is thoroughly soaked. This is vastly better than giving them a little water continually. The tops will appreciate almost daily spraying on hot days in early morning and evening hours during the driest weather. Keep the ground around your plants and trees thoroughly loose and preferably mulched as well. Good stock properly planted and cared for will more than repay all expenditure of time and money.



One-half Birdseye View of Our Nursery, Covering Over 465 Acres of Ground. The Boarding Houses for the Men, Outbuildings and Homes of Our Employees Are Plainly Visible

CONIFERS

This division embraces the most beautiful evergreen trees suitable for the Pacific Coast. When planted as specimens, most of them require no pruning, in fact would be injured by it. The lower limbs must be allowed to remain; to remove them is to destroy the beauty of nearly any conifer. If any particular situation makes a bare trunk imperative, it is better to plant some other kind of a tree.

ABIES (Fir). The firs as a class are marked by pronounced regularity and symmetry of growth. Branches are usually produced in tiers, the side branches forming wide, flat sprays; the needle-shaped leaves are often scattered all around the shoots. The cones are always borne erect. These fall to pieces at maturity, leaving the slender, woody axis on the tree. About a third of all known species are native to the Pacific Coast region.

Balled, 4 to 6 ft.....	\$5.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	4.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	3.00

A. barboensis. (A. numidica.) (Algerian Fir.) N. W. Africa. A very rare fir. Leaves blunt, set closely together, short, marked with two glaucous lines beneath; upper surface deep green, usually tipped with a single, short, glaucous line. Habit compact.

A. balsamea. (Balsam Fir.) E. North America. Growth erect, branches spreading. Foliage aromatic, dark glossy green above, gray on the under side.

A. cephalonica. (Cephalonian Fir.) Island of Cephalonia. A very beautiful species; broad for its height. Leaves are dark green above, silvery beneath, dagger-shaped and very acute, standing out from branches at right angles. Makes a fine specimen and is well adapted to California.

A. concolor. (White Fir.) Western North America. Very beautiful fir; conspicuous on account of its ashy gray, often nearly white bark. Growth very regular and symmetrical; sometimes open, often very compact. Leaves long and slender, light green, usually very glaucous. This is the Silver Fir so highly

admired in the Yosemite and Sierra region generally.

A. firma. Japan. A stately tree of rapid growth. Branches stout but flexible. Leaves are long, flattened, glossy green above, paler underneath, usually forked at tips. Young growth light, yellowish green, making a pleasing contrast. A very ornamental and desirable Japanese species. Entirely distinct in appearance from all other firs.

A. nordmanniana. (Nordman's Silver Fir.) Caucasus. A majestic species; growth slow, but eventually becomes a large tree. Branches very widely spreading. Leaves are flattened, not acute, dark green and glossy above, silvery underneath. The contrast in color between the old and new growths is most charming. One of the very best firs.

A. picea (A. pectinata.) (Silver Fir.) Europe. Of moderate growth, ultimately forming a large tree. Leaves are dark, glossy green above and silvery beneath. Somewhat resembles *A. nordmanniana*, but has shorter leaves, and usually of more open growth.

A. pinsapo. (Spanish Fir.) Spain. A magnificent tree, very regular and symmetrical in habit. Leaves, rigid, acute, entirely surrounding the branchlets; often reflexed; upper surface glaucous, underlaid deep green, while the lower surface is marked with two conspicuous silvery lines. Well adapted to a warm climate. One of the finest firs for California.

A. nobilis glauca. (Silvery Red Fir.) A garden form with very glaucous foliage. In this climate it is a true dwarf, usually growing only three or four inches a year. Of great value for Japanese gardens.

ARAUCARIA. A genus of magnificent, tall-growing trees, all natives of the Southern Hemisphere. Most of the species have a very symmetrical habit; some carry this to a most remarkable extent. Cones are very large and solid, but are not borne until the trees attain considerable age.

A. bidwilli. (Bunya-Bunya.) Australia. Grows quickly and makes a large tree. Leaves are flat, sharp and dark, glossy green. Cones about the size and shape of a large pineapple. When young the tree is loose and open, but with growth becomes compact and extremely symmetrical.

	Each
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$5.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	3.50

A. imbricata. (Monkey Puzzle.) Well-known tree of very unusual appearance. Trunk straight; coarse, blunt branches in regular whorls. Leaves short, broad, triangular; very sharp, overlapping like shingles, closely surrounding trunk and branches. Entirely unlike any other tree.

Araucaria. (Monkey Puzzle.)	Each
Balled, 1 to 2 ft.....	\$1.50

CASUARINA. Native of Australia, with extremely hard wood equaling in this respect the walnut and hickory. Its redness has given it the popular name of Beefwood. The branches are long and slender, and weeping with jointed needle-like leaves. They are odd but beautiful ornamental trees, growing well even in alkali soils. Of very rapid growth. Stand pruning well and as formal street trees and for hedges we recommend them highly.

	Each
Potted, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.50
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.25
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.00

Equisetifolia (She Oak.) 100 feet. Of very rapid growth, with drooping branches and dark green, needle-like leaves.

Stricta (C. quadrivalvis.) 30 feet. Is of more erect habit than the preceding, but does not grow so tall.

CEDRUS (Cedar.) Although many conifers of various kinds have the name "Cedar" applied to them, the true Cedars are limited to three species, all natives of the Old World. There are no true Cedars native to North or South America. They are all magnificent, long-lived trees of noble appearance and readily distinguished by their needle-like leaves produced in bunches except on the young growing shoots, where they are scattered. Cones are borne erect and are very beautiful.

C. atlantica. (Mt. Atlas Cedar.) North Africa. Large, pyramidal, open tree. Leaves very slightly glaucous. The hardiest species.

	Each
Balled, 6 to 7 ft.....	\$5.00
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.....	3.50

C. atlantica glauca. (Blue Mt. Atlas Cedar.) A variety of *C. atlantica* with intensely glaucous or silvery leaves. When young, the growth is irregular and straggling, but later becomes symmetrical and compact. One of the most strikingly beautiful specimen trees in our collection.

	Each
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$5.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	4.00



Our Strain of Italian Cypress Is the Best. For Formal Planting and for Setting Off a Stately Building This Magnificent Conifer Is In a Class by Itself

C. deodara. (Deodar; Indian Cedar.) Himalaya Mountains. This magnificent tree is a picture of grace and beauty. Pyramidal in general outline; the lower limbs lie on the ground, all the upper ones drooping gracefully. The foliage of young trees is decidedly glaucous, but not so much as when older. Thrives to perfection in California.

	Each
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$3.50
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.00

C. deodara verticillata. A variety with light bluish leaves and stiffer growth. Retains its glaucous hue even when older.

	Each
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$2.50
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	2.00

C. libani. (Cedar of Lebanon.) Asia Minor. Vigorous growth; wide-spreading, horizontal branches; dark green foliage; massive and picturesque. Closely resembles *C. atlantica*, but grows slower and more compact.

	Each
Balled, 4 to 6 ft.....	\$3.50
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.50

CEPHALOTAXUS pedunculata fastigiata. (Japanese Yew.) Entirely distinct from other Yews. Growth very compact, upright and columnar like Irish Yew. Leaves larger, nearly two inches long, acute, deep glossy green above and marked with two broad, silvery lines beneath. Very fine.

C. fortunei. Very graceful shrub with tapering, sharp pointed leaves 2 to 3 inches long, which are usually curved; dark green and shining above.

	Each
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.50

CHAMAECYPARIS. A genus closely related to *Cupressus* (Cypress). As a class they may be called "Flat-branched Cypresses," as the branchlets are always arranged so as to lie in a plane. Cones are smaller than those of *Cypress*. Habit varies from almost dwarfs to very large trees.

C. lawsoniana. (Lawson Cypress; Port Orford Cedar.) Oregon and California. A beautiful tree, native of this State; tall and slender except at base. Has elegant drooping branches and very slender, feathery branchlets. Foliage usually more or less glaucous. Tip of tree always droops.

	Each
Balled, 4 to 6 ft.....	\$4.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	3.00

C. lawsoniana alumi. A variety of Lawson Cypress, of dense growth and columnar habit. Foliage very glaucous, with decidedly bluish metallic hue. Develops very symmetrically into a beautiful specimen for individual planting.

C. lawsoniana erecta viridis. A remarkably handsome variety, differing in its color and compact growth. The branches all stand vertically and close together. The foliage is a clear, rich green with no glaucous markings.

C. lawsoniana filifera. Very distinct. It produces an abundance of long, slender, thread-like branchlets covered with minute, closely overlapping leaves. Only moderately glaucous. Growth quite erect; tips of branches somewhat drooping. Very graceful and handsome.

C. lawsoniana glauca. Beautiful compact form with silvery foliage.

C. lawsoniana Triumph de Boskoop. Of upright growth but loose and open. Foliage intensely silvery. One of the best of the blue Lawsons.

C. lawsoniana nana argentea. A dwarfed compact little plant with all of the young growth yellowish white. This deepens to light green when mature.

C. nootkatensis. (Nootka Sound Cypress.) N. W. America. A vigorous, upright-growing tree, with spreading upward-curved branches and flexible branchlets. Foliage dark green. Somewhat resembles Lawson Cypress.

C. obtusa ericoides. Shrub of very dense growth, after the style of *Cryptomeria japonica elegans*. Form nearly globular. Leaves needle-like, very silvery and assume bronzy winter tints. Very desirable for foreground planting.

C. thyoides ericoides. Similar to preceding, but with slightly narrower and longer leaves and of more compact growth. Summer color less glaucous; winter tints more pronounced. Very desirable for foreground planting.

CRYPTOMERIA japonica. (Japanese Cedar.) In Japan this is a magnificent tree of noble proportions. In California it does not succeed well except in the cooler, moister parts, as it suffers from hot summer weather. Growth is rapid; branches rather distant, giving it a loose, open appearance.

	Each	10
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1.00	\$7.50

C. japonica elegans. Foliage fine and feathery, but very dense and compact; in summer a rich green, but changes to purplish bronze in winter. A very handsome small tree.

	Each
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$3.50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.50

We also have "standards" of this last variety. Prices upon application.

C. lobbii. A more compact variety than preceding. Foliage is of brighter and deeper green. Leaves shorter and more closely adpressed to the branchlets. A fine dwarf type.

CUPRESSUS (Cypress.) A genus of tall or medium-sized trees, natives of the warmer portions of the North Temperate Zone. Growth mainly erect. Foliage consists of very small, over-lapping, scale-like leaves. Cones nearly globular.

	Each
Balled, 8 to 10 ft.....	\$6.00
Balled, 6 to 8 ft.....	5.00
Balled, 4 to 6 ft.....	3.50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.50

Except *C. macrocarpa*.

C. arizonica. (Arizona Cypress.) Handsome tree with brilliant, silvery blue foliage. Growth rather compact with somewhat stout branches. Bark red. Fine for dry situations.

C. glabra. A new introduction and a fine companion to *arizonica*. Has finer foliage and more compact growth.

C. sempervirens fastigiata. (Italian Cypress.) Europe and Asia. A tall, very slender, tapering tree with erect branches lying close to the stem.

C. macrocarpa lutea. (Golden Monterey Cypress.) A very beautiful golden-hued variety of the Monterey. Color especially pronounced in spring and held fairly well through the year.

C. macrocarpa. (Monterey Cypress.) California. The well-known, rapid-growing native cypress. Useful where quick effect is wanted. Makes a dense, compact hedge.



Cupressus Lawsoniana Erecta Viridis (Erect Green Lawson Cypress). Few Conifers Compare With it. The Tree Assumes This Natural Form Without Trimming

GINKGO biloba (*Salisburia adiantifolia*.) (Maiden Hair Tree.) One of the most remarkable trees in cultivation. Leaves are fan-shaped, clear green during summer and changing to a clear, soft yellow in the fall. Apparently extinct except in cultivation. Has been preserved from antiquity in grounds about the temples of China and Japan. Although deciduous is really a true conifer.

Each Potted, 1 to 2 ft. \$.60

JUNIPERUS (Juniper.) Mainly small trees of rather slow growth. They have two kinds of foliage. One is needle-like, prickly, in whorls of three; the other scale-like, over-lapping and arranged in four rows like those of cypress, which they often closely resemble. Most species show both kinds of leaves on the same tree; others are limited to but one form. Fruit is a berry, not at all cone-like. All varieties are well suited to California.

Each
Balled, 2 to 3 ft. \$3.00
Balled, 1 to 2 ft. 2.50

J. excelsa. Handsome tree, thickly branched, of dense growth, with glaucous green foliage.

J. excelsa stricta. A variety of the preceding. Growth more compact and color more intense. Fine subjects for low planting.

J. virginiana. The red cedar of the East. Pyramidal form with branches that are at first erect or sub-erect, afterwards horizontal and in old trees frequently decumbent.

J. virginiana glauca. (Blue Virginia Cedar.) A very glaucous form of the so-called Eastern "Red Cedar." The silvery color is quite pronounced and its habit graceful and pleasing. Very handsome tree.

J. chinensis albo variegata. (Variegated Japanese Juniper.) Similar in form and habit to *J. chinensis fortunei* but is slightly variegated with creamy white.

J. chinensis fortunei. A pleasing variety of rather rapid, erect growth. Branches are long and gracefully arching.

J. communis hibernica. (Irish Juniper.) A distinct and beautiful variety of slender, erect, dense, columnar growth. Foliage very glaucous. Very useful where a tree is needed shaped like Italian Cypress, but of slower and smaller growth.

Prostrate types of junipers. On account of their prostrate form, sizes are based on the horizontal spread. These beautiful low-growing types are excellent for foreground planting, mass effects or rock work.

Each
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. \$2.50

J. chinensis pfitzeriana. (Pfitzer's Juniper.) A very graceful variety. Develops a large number of long, slender, tapering shoots clothed with fine sage green foliage. Most of the leaves are minute and scale-like, but with here and there a few very silvery ones of the needle form.

J. chinensis procumbens. (Creeping Japanese Juniper.) A dense, dwarf shrub with trailing branches and glaucous foliage.

J. chinensis procumbens aureo-variegata. (Golden Creeping Japanese Juniper.) A form of above; foliage variegated with golden yellow.

J. sabina. (Savin Juniper.) A dwarf spreading shrub, with partially trailing branches. Thrives in the poorest soil.

J. sabina prostrata. A more prostrate form of the preceding.

J. sabina tamaricifolia. A variety of *sabina* with much finer and deeper colored foliage.

LIBOCEDRUS. Large trees with foliage much like *Thuya* (*Arbor Vitae*). The native species is one of our handsomest conifers.

Each
Balled, 4 to 6 ft. \$3.50
Balled, 3 to 4 ft. 2.50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft. 2.00

L. chilensis. (*Chilena Cedar*.) Tree of spreading but compact growth. Foliage glaucous green, marked with silvery lines beneath. A very graceful, attractive tree.

L. chilensis viridis. A variety of preceding, with deeper green foliage.

L. decurrens. (*Incense Cedar*, *White Cedar*.) California and Oregon. A noble tree of vigorous, close growth and conical outline. Branches are spreading and ascending, clothed with compact, bright, glossy green foliage. Easily among the best of our specimen trees.



Blue Spruce

PICEA (Spruce.) Symmetrical trees of straight, upright growth, with branches produced in whorls. Often confused with the firs, from which they can very easily be distinguished by their leaves, which are borne on a very short leaf stalk instead of directly on the branch, as is the case with firs. When the leaves finally drop the little stalks remain on the limbs, giving them a bristly appearance. Cones are always pendant instead of erect and do not fall to pieces. Of great importance both economically and horticulturally.

Each	
Balled, 4 to 6 ft.....	\$5.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	4.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	3.00

P. alba coerulea. A silvery blue form of the White Spruce. Growth and general appearance like Norway Spruce, but entirely different in color, and bears very small cones. Not as silvery as Colorado Blue Spruce, but of much deeper growth.

P. excelsa. (Norway Spruce.) Europe. A compact, symmetrical tree; the branches assuming a graceful, drooping habit with age. Cones very large. Foliage light green in this climate. Extremely hardy and of rapid growth. The original Christmas tree of northern Europe.

P. excelsa pendula. (Weeping Norway Spruce.) A variety with decidedly drooping branches. Growth is very irregular and picturesque.

P. orientalis. (Oriental Spruce.) Asia. The most delicate and graceful of all the spruces. About the same color as Norway Spruce, but with more slender branches, shorter leaves, and far more compact. Grows very slowly and is the very best spruce for small grounds.

P. polita. (Tiger Tail Spruce.) Japan. A distinct Japanese species. It is of erect habit, and has sharply pointed, very rigid, bright green leaves, contrasting beautifully with the yellow branches. Excellent specimen tree for a lawn. One of the most desirable for California.

P. pungens. (Colorado Spruce.) Western United States. Regular, compact, pyramidal tree, with stout, horizontal, bright yellowish brown branches. Leaves rigid, very acute, varying from green to silvery white.

P. smithiana (P. morinda.) Himalaya Mountains. Handsome species of very distinct habit. The main trunk grows upright; the branches slope downward, the branchlets drooping very decidedly. The leaves are closely set, very long, slender and very soft.

Special varieties of *Picea*.

P. pungens glauca. (Colorado Blue Spruce.) A glaucous variety of *P. pungens* with shorter leaves and more compact growth. Foliage silvery.

P. pungens kostriana. (Koster's Blue Spruce.) A form of preceding, with intensely glaucous, silvery foliage. As a lawn tree it is unsurpassed for distinctiveness and beauty.

Each	
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.....	\$3.00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	2.50
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.00

PINUS. (Pine.) Well-known genus of varying habit, growth and appearance, but all characterized by needle-like leaves in bundles of from one to five. Many are excellent specimen trees, others specially useful where a considerable area is to be covered.

P. halepensis. (Aleppo Pine.) Western Asia. 60 feet. Growth very rapid; habit spreading. Leaves medium length, light yellowish green. Succeeds admirably in California.

P. jeffreyi. (Jeffrey Pine.) Oregon and California. Forms large tree with short, spreading and sometimes drooping branches. Leaves long, sharp, light bluish green. Cone large.

P. montana. (Swiss Mountain Pine.) Europe. A low, densely branched, small tree or shrub. Leaves short, bright green.

P. mughus. A variety of preceding. Usually shrubby and prostrate habit. Excellent for rocky slopes and undergrowth in open woods.

P. nigra austriaca. (Austrian Pine.) Southern Europe. A robust, hardy, spreading tree with stout, blunt branches and stiff, very dark green leaves.

P. pinea. (Italian Stone Pine.) Southern Europe. 80 feet. Of slow growth, delighting in a deep, sandy, dry soil. Very symmetrical and compact. With age it forms a flat, parasol-like head. Foliage deep green, presenting a striking contrast to that of the young growth, which is silvery blue.

P. radiata (P. insignis.) (Monterey Pine.) Central California. Our well-known native variety. The most handsome of the genus. Growth upright and extremely rapid, probably more so than any other pine.

SEQUOIA. Our wonderful native genus of only two species, found nowhere else in the world. Remarkable for their vast size, longevity and resistance to fire. With us both species thrive admirably.

- S. gigantea. (California Big Tree.)** Has a straight, erect trunk, with thickly furnished branches, which at first are ascending, but in time curve downwards. The leaves are spirally arranged around the branchlets and are glaucous, light green. Very handsome for a large lawn. When given plenty of room, the branches are retained from the ground up and form a very regular, beautiful, conical outline.
- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| | Each |
| Balled, 4 to 6 ft..... | \$4.00 |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft..... | 3.50 |
| Balled, 2 to 3 ft..... | 2.50 |
- S. gigantea pendula. (Weeping Big Tree.)** An extremely peculiar form of the Big Tree, showing how widely plants will sometimes vary from type. The foliage is identical, but the limbs grow directly downward and are pressed close to the trunk, giving a narrow, erect form similar to that of Italian Cypress, but less formal.
- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| | Each |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft..... | \$8.00 |
| Balled, 2 to 3 ft..... | 6.00 |
- S. sempervirens. (Redwood.)** California. Almost too well known to need description. Differs decidedly in appearance from Big Tree, the foliage being broader, growth narrower and less compact. Should be planted far more extensively than at present, as it succeeds well in most parts of the State and is a magnificent avenue tree. This tree should supersede all others in the reforestation of California, being well adapted to mountain side or valley. Each
- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Potted, 3 to 4 ft..... | \$2.00 |
| Potted, 2 to 3 ft..... | 1.50 |
- TAXUS. (Yew.)** Some of the finest trees of the Old World are of this species. The yews have branches much subdivided. There is no other evergreen tree to be compared with the yew. It is held in the highest esteem by all lovers of conifers. The yew is slow in growth, attaining a height of six to eight feet in ten years. In twenty years it will attain a height of fifteen feet and will continue growing for one hundred years, after which it becomes comparatively stationary, but will live on for centuries. Each
- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Balled, 4 to 6 ft..... | \$6.00 |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft..... | 4.00 |
| Balled, 2 to 3 ft..... | 3.00 |
- T. baccata. (English Yew.)** Europe and North Africa. Tree or large shrub of slow growth and very bushy head, densely branched and thickly covered with somber green leaves. Can be trimmed into any shape. This is the yew that is used so extensively for hedges and formal effects.
- T. baccata dovastoni. (Dovaston's Weeping Yew.)** A remarkable weeping variety. All the branches are strongly drooping and clothed with a very dark foliage. Entirely distinct from all other yews and of very striking appearance.
- T. baccata dovastoni variegata. (Dovaston's Variegated Weeping Yew.)** A form of the preceding with every leaf marked with creamy bands. In spring the entire plant is brilliant golden.
- T. baccata elegantissima. (Elegant Variegated Yew.)** Brilliantly variegated. In spring it is covered with almost solid, golden yellow. This becomes less pronounced later, but every leaf always shows the creamy variegation. Growth is slow, compact and erect. Very fine.
- T. baccata erect. (Erect Yew.)** Variety of compact, erect growth, similar to that of Irish Yew. Differs in its more rapid growth, smaller leaves and slightly lighter color.
- T. baccata washingtoni. (Washington Golden Yew.)** A form of the English Yew and of similar growth, but with golden variegated leaves. Habit bushy. Very distinct and handsome.
- T. cuspidata. (Japanese Yew.)** Japan. Although a distinct species, it is quite similar to English Yew. Probably grows a little faster; leaves broader and sharp pointed. Bark reddish. (Note—the common name, "Japanese Yew," is also applied to *Cephalotaxus pedunculata fastigiata*, which is entirely distinct.)
- T. baccata fastigiata variegata. (Variegated Irish Yew.)** Has the same remarkable form and habit as the Irish Yew, but in the spring the foliage has the most intense golden hue that can be imagined. This becomes creamy as the season advances, but is always very pronounced. Very rare and easily one of the most remarkable conifers in our collection.
- THUYA. (Arbor Vitae.)** Comprises species of varying growth and appearance, but most are inclined to be compact and of symmetrical shape. Branchlets are usually flattened, with leaves overlapping like scales. Cones very small.
- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Balled, 2 to 3 ft..... | \$3.00 |
| Balled, 1 to 2 ft..... | 2.50 |
- T. plicata. (T. gigantea.) (Giant Arbor Vitae.)** Pacific Coast. One of our splendid native conifers. In fairly young trees the lower branches are very long in proportion to height and upper half of tree is extremely slender. With age it becomes more columnar, as the lower branches do not maintain their growth. Attains height quite rapidly.
- T. plicata aurea. (Golden Giant Arbor Vitae.)** Identical with preceding except foliage strongly marked with yellow.
- T. occidentalis wareana. (Siberian Arbor Vitae.)** A very distinct form of nearly globular shape when young. Foliage an unusual shade of sage green. Very compact, regular and handsome.
- T. orientalis aurea. (Golden Chinese Arbor Vitae.)** One of the most desirable types. Almost globular in outline and very compact. During spring the foliage is golden tinted, but as the season advances it changes to a most beautiful, deep, rich green. Growth slow, but makes a large shrub.
- T. orientalis aurea conspicua.** More conical in outline than the preceding. Its golden color persists throughout the year. A very desirable variety.
- T. orientalis pendula. (Japanese Weeping Arbor Vitae.)** A form of *orientalis* with slender, drooping shoots, less regular in outline and very novel.
- T. lycopodioides.** A novel and distinct variety. Foliage dark green. Loose, spreading habit. The beautifully tufted ends of branches resemble miniature cockscombs.
- T. occidentalis globosa.** A dwarf compact variety having short dense branchlets with foliage of a brighter color than that of the common form.
- T. occidentalis rosenthalii.** Very dark green foliage and of compact upright growth. A very choice variety.



A Good Illustration As to How Evergreen and Deciduous Plants May Be Grouped Together to Obtain Attractive Results

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

In this section we group what are ordinarily called "Broad-Leaved Evergreens" to distinguish them from the conifers. They vary in size from the largest trees to the smallest shrubs. We have distinguished trees and shrubs by the letters (T) and (S), respectively, placed after the names.

As this division includes such a diversity of trees and shrubs, no definite points on culture can be given. For planting instructions see page 13.

ABELIA grandiflora. (S.) A garden hybrid. Free-flowering shrub with small, opposite, glossy green leaves. Flowers are tubular, almost an inch long, white flushed lilac pink. The large, ruddy sepals remain after the flowers fall, adding to the showy effect. Blooms profusely and continuously all summer. A very fine shrub. Each Balled, 1 to 2 ft. \$1.25

ACACIA. Flowering trees or shrubs of widely varying habit, appearance and foliage. Flowers are always some shade of yellow, ranging from deepest golden or orange to nearly white. Leaves are either bipinnate (feathery) or reduced to phyllodia (blade-like); in the latter case they vary from minute to very large, in some species attaining to as much as a foot in length. All the following species are native to Australia except where otherwise stated.

Potted, 4 to 6 ft.	Each \$1.25
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.	1.00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	.75

A. armata. (Kangaroo Thorn.) (S.) Spreading shrub with long, slender branches. Foliage deep green, leaves (phyllodia) small and undivided. A small, sharp thorn at each leaf. Flower heads light yellow, borne all along the branches. Makes a very graceful plant.

A. cultriformis. (S.) Tall shrub with long, willowy, yellow branches. Leaves small, undivided, acute and very glaucous. A very heavy bloomer, with flower heads in clusters and all along the branches; deep golden yellow. Blooms early.

A. cyanophylla. (Blue-leaved Wattle.) (T.) Makes a small tree or tall shrub. Branches inclined to droop. Leaves are undivided, enormous on young plants, often a foot long, and with a very pronounced blue tint. Flower heads deep golden yellow and unusually large.

A. dealbata (*A. mollissima*.) (Silver Wattle.) (T.) Probably the most popular Acacia in California. Highly prized for its wonderful freedom of bloom in late winter or early spring. Foliage is feathery and varies from silvery to green. Flowers are clear yellow, very fragrant and borne in clustered racemes in utmost profusion.

A. decurrens. (Green Wattle.) (T.) One of the best for parks or avenues; leaves feathery, dark green; flowers whitish yellow, appearing in May; upright habit; hardy.

A. longifolia (*A. latifolia*.) (Sydney Golden Wattle.) (S. or T.) Large shrub of quick growth. Can be trained as a small tree and is excellent for hedges. Leaves undivided, long and varying from narrow to broad. Flowers rich yellow, borne freely in rather long spikes.

*Acacia baileyana*

A. melanoxylon. (Black Acacia; Blackwood.) (T.) An erect, pyramidal grower, forming a well-shaped head. Flowers very light yellow, in heads. Leaves large and oblong. Well adapted and extensively used for sidewalk planting owing to its regular, symmetrical growth. A peculiarity of this tree is that when young it has both "blade" and "feather" leaves.

A. neriifolia (*A. floribunda*.) (T.) Tall, quick-growing tree with long, slender, light green leaves. Flower heads yellow, in short racemes, very fragrant. Tree is in bloom most of the time; particularly valuable for this reason.

A. pravissima. (S. or T.) An elegant species of upright growth, but with very long, slender, drooping branches. Leaves similar to *A. cultiformis*, but smaller and sage green. Flowers soft yellow, borne early in drooping racemes all along the branches. Rare and very beautiful.

A. verticillata. (S. or T.) Shrub or small tree of very distinct appearance. Leaves awl-shaped, dark green, whorled, rigid and sharp, about one-half to three-quarters of an inch long. Flowers light yellow, in short, dense spikes, about an inch long, somewhat resembling catkins of "Pussy Willow."

A. baileyana. (T.) One of the very best. Growth extremely rapid when planted out. The whole tree is intensely glaucous throughout the year. Leaves feathery and finely divided. Flowers borne in racemes, are produced very early in the utmost profusion, deep golden yellow. A magnificent species.

ARBUTUS menziesii. (Madrone.) Pacific Coast. (T.) Our beautiful and distinct native tree. Its smooth, ruddy brown bark gives it a decided individuality among other trees. White flowers in panicles, followed by orange red berries. Our stock is entirely nursery-grown seedlings. Each Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....\$2.50

A. unedo. (Strawberry Tree.) Europe. (S.) Moderate-sized shrub with clean, attractive foliage. White flowers appear in winter months and with them the large, red, strawberry-like fruits of the previous season. Very showy and handsome. Each Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....\$2.50

AUCUBA. Japanese shrubs of moderate size with large, glossy leaves and green bark. Bear berries about the size and color of a cranberry. It should be noted that the third and fourth varieties listed below may be either male or female; the first is female, and the second, male. Only the female plants bear berries and one male plant of any variety should be included in each group to pollinate the others. All thrive best in partial shade. Each Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....\$1.50 Potted, 1 to 2 ft.....1.00

A. japonica angustifolia. A variety of compact growth with long, narrow, green leaves and without variegation.

A. japonica latimaculata. A form with especially brilliant variegation. Bears male flowers only, so is very useful to pollinate the other sorts.

A. japonica macrophylla. A very distinct variety of much more vigorous growth than the others. Leaves very large, coarsely toothed and rich, glossy green. The female plants bear very large berries, which contrast brilliantly with the foliage.

A. japonica variegata. (Gold Dust Plant.) (S.) A beautiful variegated form with leaves almost covered with yellow dots, accounting for the common name. Excellent for tub culture or for planting out. A very desirable variety.

AZALEA indica. China. (S.) Well-known, small, compact shrubs, covered in early spring with large, funnel-shaped, single or double flowers. They are perfectly hardy here. Thrive best in a cool, moist situation and fail in full sun. Colors range through purple, white and all shades and tints of red.

A. obtusum hinodegiri. (S.) A Japanese variety noted for its very early and profuse red flowers. Each Potted\$2.50

BERBERIS (Barbery.) Shrubs of moderate size and free blooming habit. Flowers yellow. The evergreen species usually have prickly leaves. For the species with pinnate leaves, see *Ma-honia*. Each Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....\$2.00 Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....1.50 Balled, 1 to 2 ft.....1.25

B. darwini. Chile. (S.) Shrub with many slender branches drooping toward tips. Leaves small, rich green, prickly like Holly. Many of the leaves turn bright red in fall, holding this tint through winter. Flowers golden yellow, produced in utmost profusion early in spring. Berries blue. One of the very finest small evergreen shrubs.

B. elegantissima. (S.) Low shrub with spreading branches. Flowers golden yellow. Variety of recent introduction.



BERBERIS: Barberry

B. illicifolia. South America. (S.) Shrub of stronger growth than preceding and with larger leaves, about the size and shape of Holly. Some of the leaves fall during winter, but the majority become tinted and hold on until new growth appears. Flowers orange yellow, in clusters.

B. pruinosa. (S.) Evergreen shrub, branches brownish yellow with spines one inch long. Flowers yellow. A fine variety.

B. stenophylla. (Garden Hybrid.) (S.) Shrub with long, slender, arching branches. Leaves small, long and narrow; dark green above, silvery beneath; spiny pointed with revolute margins. Flowers deep golden yellow.

Berberis wilsonii. Low growing variety forming compact globular head; useful as single specimen; of recent introduction.

BUDDLEIA. Shrubs native of semi-tropical regions. The species described below have similar foliage, but are so unlike in flowering habit as to appear of different genera.

	Each	10
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	.75	6.50

B. globosa. Chile. (S.) Medium-sized shrub with long, narrow, rough leaves. Flowers yellow, fragrant, in globular heads on long stalks.

B. variabilis. (Butterfly Plant.) China. (S.) Large shrub of extremely rapid, spreading growth. Leaves similar to preceding, but larger and very silvery beneath. Flowers lilac, marked with yellow, borne profusely in dense spikes nearly a foot long; extremely fragrant. A very good flowering shrub.

BUXUS. (Box.) Well-known, long-lived shrubs with small leaves and, mainly, of dense, compact growth. Flowers inconspicuous. Can be sheared or trimmed into almost any form. Splendid for formal hedges.

Busus. (Boxwood.) Trained Boxwoods.

Cones, globes, squares.	Each
Balled, 2½ ft.....	\$5.00
Balled, 2 ft.....	4.50
Balled, 1½ ft.....	3.50

Boxwood—For Hedges.

	Each	Per 50 or more
12 to 18 in.....	\$1.00	\$.75

Buxus sempervirens.

In flats of 100.....	\$5.00
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B. sempervirens. (Boxwood.) Europe, Africa and Asia. (S.) Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. Leaves quite small, deep green.

B. sempervirens arborescens. (Tree Box.) (S. or T.) A variety with slightly larger leaves, of somewhat faster growth and ultimately making a small tree.

B. sempervirens variegata. Variety with very brilliant variegated foliage. The variegation is creamy yellow turning white and disposed in bands and stripes.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. (Dwarf Box.) The well-known, round-leaved, very dwarf form, much used for edging beds and walks. Can be kept from four to twelve inches high by trimming.

	Each
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$3.00
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.....	2.00
Balled, 8 to 12 in.....	1.50

CALLISTEMON. (Bottle Brush.) Showy flowering shrubs, natives of Australia and thriving perfectly in California. Flowers in the exact shape of a bottle brush, which gives the common name. Color ranges through several shades of red to nearly pink.

	Each
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.25
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.00

C. coccineus. Leaves narrow. Branches usually drooping. A free blooming variety.

C. cunninghami. Leaves extremely narrow. Growth low and compact.

C. lanceolatus hybridus. Distinguished by its very short and broad leaves. Growth always erect and usually compact. New shoots very ruddy. Free bloomer.

C. robustus. Branches stout and spreading, but not drooping. Leaves very long, narrow and usually curved.

CAMELLIA japonica. China and Japan. (S.)

The common and well-known Camellia. Grows very slowly, but begins blooming when very young. Colors range through white, pink and red. There are also varieties with variegated flowers. The double forms are best known.

Colors: Double pink, double red, double variegated, double white.

	Each
Potted	\$5.00

CARPENTERIA californica. (White Anemone.)

California. (S.) A splendid native shrub, bearing profusely clusters of large, fragrant, pure white flowers with yellow stamens, like greatly enlarged Mock Orange. Highly prized for both beauty and rarity.

	Each
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.50
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.25

CEANOTHUS thyrsiflorus. (California Wild Lilac.)

California. (S.) A native shrub, sometimes becoming a small tree. Leaves small and shiny. Flowers pale blue. One of our fine native plants.

Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$.75
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	.50



TRAINED BOXWOODS

Reading Left to Right: Square Column, Globe, Triangular Pyramid, Cylinder, Cone, Standard

CERATONIA siliqua. (Carob; St. John's Bread.) Mediterranean region. (T.) Although of great economic value on account of its edible pods, this splendid tree is also one of the handsomest ornamentals adapted to our climate.

Boxed, 2 to 3 ft.	Each	
Boxed, 1½ to 2 ft.		\$.75
		.50

CESTRUM. Large and quick-growing shrubs with rather large leaves. Produce an abundance of red, yellow or white flowers. Require little care except pruning to keep in shape. The red-flowering kinds have hitherto been listed as *Habrothamnus*.

	Each	10
6 inch pot.	\$1.00	\$7.50
5 inch pot.	.75	6.00

C. fasciculatum. Mexico. (S.) Similar to preceding, but with somewhat larger flowers, lighter red and without purplish hue. Flower clusters quite compact.

C. parqui. Chile. (S.) Somewhat similar to preceding, but with narrow leaves and greenish yellow flowers. Also fragrant at night.

CHOISYA ternata. (Mexican Orange.) (S.) Compact shrub of rather slow growth. Leaves light green, divided into three leaflets; fragrant when crushed. Bears a profusion of white, very fragrant flowers in broad clusters.

	Each	
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.		\$1.50
Balled, 1 to 2 ft.		1.25

CINNAMOMUM camphora. (Camphor Tree.) China and Japan. (T.) A very handsome ornamental tree. Fine for street planting where an evergreen tree of moderate growth and regular form is needed. Leaves are pointed, glossy green, and strongly scented with camphor; many turn red during winter.

Potted, 1 to 2 ft.	Each	\$.75
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CISTUS. (Rock Rose.) A class of small or medium-sized shrubs of compact growth, bearing a profusion of flowers shaped like a single rose.

	Each	
Potted, 1 to 2 ft.		\$.60

C. albidus. Southern Europe. (S.) Foliage woolly white. Flowers lilac pink, two or three inches wide. Blooms continuously. Very resistant to drought.

C. ladeniferus maculatus. (Spotted Rock Rose.) Europe. (S.) Spreading shrub of prostrate growth. Foliage covered with aromatic resin (ladanum). Flowers large, often four inches wide, pure white except for a conspicuous crimson spot at base of each petal. Free flowering and very handsome indeed. Particularly desirable where very low growth is wanted.

C. salvifolius. Mediterranean region. (S.) 3 feet. Small shrub with long, slender, often drooping branches. Leaves small, very rough, wrinkled and downy. Flowers medium sized, white, borne on long, slender stalks.

COPROSMA baueri. New Zealand. (S.) Low-growing shrub, or can be trained up as a low climber. Leaves are rounded, green and wonderfully glossy, exceeding any plant we know of in this respect—dust will not stick to them. Flowers are inconspicuous, but followed by clusters of showy, yellow berries.

C. baueri variegata. Variety of preceding, differing only in the very conspicuous yellow variegation of the leaves. Probably the sweetest variegated plant in our collection.

	Each	
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.		\$1.25
Balled, 1 to 2 ft.		1.00
Potted, 1 to 2 ft.		1.00

CORNUS californica. (Dogwood.) (S.) Shrub with purplish branches, leaves two to four inches long, lighter colored beneath with loose silky hairs; flowers white.

C. capitata (Benthamia fragifera.) (Evergreen Dogwood.) Himalayas. (S.) A splendid shrub of rather large size. Flowers are large, like those of the Eastern "Flowering Dogwood" or the Pacific Coast species, but the plant is far more successful under cultivation in California than either, with the further advantage of being entirely evergreen. Flowers are cream colored, becoming ruddy before falling, followed by large, red, showy fruits, which are edible but insipid.

Each
Potted, 1 to 2 ft. \$1.00

CORONILLA. Shrubs with pinnate leaves. Flowers usually yellow, in ring-shaped clusters like a little crown, whence the name.

Each
Balled, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.25
Balled, 1 to 2 ft. 1.00

C. emerus. (Scorpion Senna.) S. Europe. (S.) Leaves deep glossy green. Flowers yellow, sometimes tinged red. Blooms in spring and early summer.

C. glauca. S. Europe. (S.) Rather similar to above, but with fine and very glaucous foliage. Flowers deep golden yellow, intensely fragrant by the day, but scentless at night. Very free bloomer. Especially valuable as it commences blooming early in the winter and continues through the spring.

C. glauca variegata. A form of the preceding; identical except that the foliage is conspicuously variegated.

COTONEASTER. Shrubs, some of upright growth, others almost trailing. Leaves small to minute. Flowers very small, but numerous, followed by small, usually red, berries. A very desirable class of shrubs, which is rapidly attaining great and deserved popularity.

Each
Balled, 3 to 4 ft. \$2.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft. 1.50
Balled, 1 to 2 ft. 1.00
Potted 1.00

C. acuminata (C. nepalensis.) Himalayas. (S.) Growth erect. Leaves medium sized and pointed. Flowers pinkish white, followed by large, showy, red berries. Semi-evergreen.

C. Francheti. China. (S.) Growth upright. Well distinguished by its very arching branches, which give it a most graceful habit. Leaves about the size of C. acuminata, but downy. Flowers pink. Berries yellowish red.

C. frigida. Himalayas. (S.) A very strong-growing species with leaves as much as four inches long. Flowers white. Berries brilliant scarlet, in large clusters. When loaded with a heavy crop of berries it is indeed a remarkably striking specimen. Grows very vigorously and should be well pruned.

C. ramosa. China. (S.) A very beautiful shrub of upright growth. Branches long, slender and slightly arching, covered with purple mahogany bark. Leaves deep, rich green above and covered with silvery down beneath and along edges. Flowers white. Berries, borne in great profusion in the fall, are vermilion red. The branches loaded with berries can be cut and kept in water for weeks.

Prostrate Varieties of Cotoneaster. Each
Balled, 2 to 3 feet spread \$2.50
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet spread 2.00
Balled, 1 to 1½ feet spread 1.25

C. horizontalis. China. (S.) One of the best trailing shrubs. Branches grow almost on the ground. Leaves very small and turn red during winter. Flowers pinkish white. Berries bright red and borne in great profusion. Nearly deciduous.

C. microphylla. Himalayas. (S.) Very densely branched and of almost prostrate growth. Leaves small, glossy and very dark green. Flowers white. Berries larger than those of preceding and purplish red. Entirely evergreen.

C. microphylla thymifolia. (S.) A variety of preceding of dense, compact growth, with tiny leaves, smaller flowers and berries. A very dainty little plant.

CRINUM. Quite similar to Amaryllis and sometimes so called. Leaves long and very broad. Flowers are funnel-shaped, large and often fragrant; borne in clusters on stout, hollow stalks.

Each
Bulbs \$.60

C. asiaticum. China. Flowers medium-sized, with narrow, spreading segments; white with reddish stamens.

C. fimbriatum. Flowers short and rather broad; white with red band in each petal. Very pretty.

C. longifolium. S. Africa. Leaves evergreen, two or three feet long. Flowers tubular; white, tinged red on back and sometimes on face. Very fragrant.

C. longifolium album. Variety of preceding with pure white flowers.

CYTISUS. (Broom.) Shrubs with pea-shaped flowers and clover-like leaves. Some kinds have very few leaves, the green branches assuming their functions. They are very free blooming, of the easiest culture and will thrive almost anywhere. For brooms not included below, see Genista and Spartium.

Each
Potted, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00

C. albus. (Portugal Broom.) Europe and Africa. (S.) Shrub of moderate size, with long, very slender branches, covered in early spring with numerous small, pure white flowers. The long shoots covered with dainty blossoms are very beautiful for cutting.

C. canariensis. Canary Islands. (S.) Moderate-sized shrub of dense growth. Branches very downy. Leaves downy on both sides. Flowers in numerous dense racemes, bright yellow and fragrant.

C. scoparius. (Scotch Broom.) Europe. (S.) Easily recognized by its ridged branches. Flowers rather large, clear yellow. Seed pods almost black.

Special varieties of Cytisus. Each
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft. \$1.00
Potted, 8 to 12 inches .75

C. racemosus (Genista racemosa.) (S.) Medium-sized shrub, highly desirable for its extreme floriferousness. Has yellow flowers in long racemes. In bloom most of the time. Garden hybrid.



Escallonia Rubra

ESCALLONIA. Flowering shrubs from South America, with clean, glossy foliage. Flowers white, pink or red, rather small, but more or less clustered. Each

Balled, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50
Balled, 1 to 2 ft. 1.25

E. berteriana. (S.) Shrub of erect habit and good growth. Foliage dark green and glossy. Flowers white, rather small, in very long, loose, erect panicles. Continuous bloomer.

E. crimson flowering. (S.) Growth and habit E. rosea except flowers are crimson.

E. montevidensis. (E. floribunda.) (S.) Large shrub of symmetrical habit and glossy green leaves, which are almost identical with those of E. berteriana, but notched instead of acute at apex. Flowers pure white, borne in large, compact, terminal cymes or panicles in late summer or fall. The clusters are produced in such great profusion as to cover completely the entire plant. By far the handsomest of the white kinds.

E. rosea. (S.) Growth strong and upright. Leaves rough, serrate and with resinous glands beneath. Flowers pink, in conspicuous terminal racemes. Very handsome species.

E. rubra. (S.) Compact shrub of rather slow, dense growth, with large, very dark leaves, shining above, dull and resinous beneath. Flowers rather dark red, in short terminal clusters. Each 10

Balled, 3 to 4 ft. \$3.00 \$25.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft. 2.00 17.50
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. 1.50 12.50
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft. 1.00 8.00

DAPHNIPHYLLUM macropodum. Japan. (S.) Growth shrubby, like Photinia serrulata, and has leaves nearly as large, borne in rosettes with showy, ruddy stalks. Assumes globular shapes without trimming. Very rare and handsome. Each

Potted, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.75

DIOSMA ericoides (D. alba.) (Breath of Heaven.) Africa. (S.) Well-known, small shrub. Foliage minute and heath-like; very fragrant, especially if bruised. Flowers are white, very small and star-shaped; borne in such profusion as almost to cover the entire bush. Each

Balled, 1 to 2 ft. \$1.50
Potted, 1 to 2 ft. 1.25

ELAEAGNUS pungens. Japan. (S.) Shrub of striking appearance. Leaves large, wavy-margined; smooth above, except for numerous small, brown, waxy specks, silky beneath.

E. pungens variegata. A variety of above, leaves green with yellow margins. Makes a wonderful specimen plant.

E. pungens maculata. Identical with Pungens except in color of leaves, which are bright yellow with green margins. The most beautiful of the species. Each

Balled, 1 to 2 ft. \$1.25

ERICA. (Heath or Heather.) Low-growing shrubs, some even trailing, with very minute leaves and almost innumerable small tubular flowers. Each

Balled, 1 to 2 ft. \$1.25
Potted, 1 to 2 ft. 1.00

E. lusitanica. (Spanish Heath.) (S.) A beautiful variety of rather loose habits, flowers pale rose in broad panicles. Winter and spring bloomer.

E. mediterranea. (Mediterranean Heath.) Europe. (S.) One of the most popular Heaths. Forms a densely branched perfectly globular shrub, with dark green leaves. In winter it is simply covered with tiny pink flowers. The hardiest Erica.

E. mediterranea hybrida. (S.) A very compact almost dwarf variety of above. Blooms earlier, coming into flowers in the fall.

E. multiflora grandiflora. (S.) Of dense and spreading growth. Flowers purple, in long spikes. Blooms all summer.

E. persoluta alba. (S.) Erect but very small, completely covered with pure white flowers. Spring bloomer.

E. persoluta rosea. (S.) Similar to above except flowers are rose colored.

E. melanthera. (S.) Another splendid winter-blooming Heath. Of less regular growth than Mediterranean. Flowers a little larger, rosy with conspicuous, protruding, black-tipped stamens. This also is a wonderful bloomer. Each

Balled, 2 year bushy \$2.00

EUCALYPTUS. Eucalyptus trees are all native of the Australian region. We list below the most desirable varieties.

	Each	10	100
Potted, 4 to 5 ft.	\$.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.40	3.50	30.00
Flats			3.00

E. corynocalyx. (Sugar Gum.) An excellent species attaining good size. Very resistant to drought.

E. globulus. (Blue Gum.) Growth exceedingly rapid and widely planted especially in coast section.

E. leucoxydon. (White Iron Bark.) This variety and the following are excellent for bees on account of their long blooming period. Flowers white.

E. leucoxydon rosea. A red flowering variety of the above. Much hardier than other red flowering types.

E. polyanthemos. (Red Box.) (Australian Beech.) One of the most ornamental. Foliage very silvery.

E. robusta. (Swamp Mahogany.) Handsome tree of moderate size and quick growth. Flowers yellow and very profuse.

E. rostrata. (Red Gum.) The best species for hot dry regions. The most desirable variety for large plantings in interior valleys.

E. rudis. (Desert Gum.) A variety that does not shed its bark. Will stand considerable cold.

E. tereticornis. (Gray Gum.) (Flooded Gum.) Tall slender tree with drooping branches. Will thrive in wet soil.

E. viminalis. (Manna Gum.) Tall rapid growing hardy variety. Valuable for its resistance to frost and strong winds. Good individual specimen.

Special varieties.

Each Potted, 4 to 5 ft. \$1.25
Potted, 3 to 4 ft. 1.00

E. ficifolia. (Scarlet Flowering Gum.) Dwarf and of slow growth. Flowers very large, usually crimson or scarlet, but sometimes varying to pink and orange. Really the most beautiful of the entire species.

EUGENIA. Shrubs closely related to Myrtle, having white or creamy flowers of similar form, followed by berries, which, in most species, are edible. For other plants often included under Eugenia see Myrtus.

Each Potted, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.25
Potted, 1 to 2 ft. 1.00

E. apiculata. (Myrtus Luma.) Chile. (S.) Attractive shrub of compact growth. Leaves small, smooth, rounded or oval, tipped with a small point; very dark green. The contrast between the dark foliage and numerous white flowers is very fine. One of the very best hedge plants, as it can be kept trimmed to any desired form. Almost as compact as Box, and, of course, of far faster growth.

E. hookeriana. A tall-growing handsome tree pyramidal in outline. Shiny dark green foliage, young growth ruddy bronze. Fruit very attractive and borne in large clusters. A remarkable tree.

E. myrtifolia (*E. australis*.) (Brush Cherry.) Australia. (S.) Tall, handsome shrub of erect, compact growth. Leaves dark, glossy green when fully developed, but very ruddy on new growth. Blooms profusely, flowers creamy. Berries violet or purple, edible.

EVONYMUS. The evergreen sorts are grown for their very handsome foliage, which varies considerably and includes many variegated forms. In some parts of the State they bloom and bear heavy crops of curiously formed, showy, red and orange berries during fall and winter.

Each Balled, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.25
Balled, 1 to 2 ft. 1.00
Potted, 1 to 2 ft. 1.00

E. japonica. Japan. (S.) Fine, upright shrub of moderate size and rather compact growth. Foliage and bark are clear, dark green. Has many variegated forms, as follows:

E. japonica albo-marginata. (Silver-Margined Evonymus.) (S.) Leaves have a very narrow margin of silvery white. Growth slow and compact. Entirely distinct.

E. japonica albo-variegata. (Silver Variegated Evonymus.) (S.) Of strong, erect growth. Branches very light green. Leaves almost white around edge, changing to yellow as season advances, making a beautiful hedge and excellent for landscape work.

E. japonica aureo-variegata. (Golden Variegated Evonymus.) Branches green; leaves yellow in center, dark green around edges. Color about equally divided.

E. japonica viridi-variegata. (Duc D'Anjou.) Very vigorous and of spreading growth. Branches green. Leaves dark green toward the edges, striped in the center with light green and pale yellow.

E. japonica aureo-marginata. (Golden Evonymus.) 6 feet. Of dwarf and compact growth. Branches light green. Leaves deep yellow toward the edge, blotched in the center with light and dark green.

E. japonica microphyllus (*E. pulchella*.) (S.) Very distinct sort of dwarf, compact habit. Leaves very small, dark green, slender, serrated. Fine for edging.

FUCHSIA. Practically all the shrubby Fuchsias commonly cultivated are hybrids. The graceful habit of the plants, the unusual coloring and form of the flowers and the profusion of bloom have made them great favorites. They thrive best where the summer heat is not too great and prefer a shaded situation.

Fuchsia (Assorted.)

Each Potted \$1.00

GENISTA aetnensis. Sicily. (S.) Closely related to cytisus. Graceful shrub with very slender, green branches and few leaves. Flowers deep yellow. Blooms during summer.

Each Potted, 2 to 3 ft. \$.60

GREVILLEA robusta. (Silk Oak.) Australia. (T.) Good-sized tree of rapid growth. Leaves large, deeply dissected, fern-like. Flowers orange-yellow, curiously formed, very sweet scented. Very resistant to drought.

Each Potted, 4 to 6 ft. \$1.00

HYPERICUM. (Gold Flower.)

Each Balled, 1 to 2 ft. \$1.00
Potted, 1 to 2 ft.75

H. moserianum. Garden hybrid. (S.) Pretty, low-growing shrub; valuable for borders. Foliage light green; flowers large, deep yellow with five spreading petals and numerous long stamens tipped with reddish anthers. Blooms almost continuously. Does best in partial shade.

H. patulum Henryi. (S.) This variety is hardier than others of the species and of more vigorous growth. Showy large flowers.

Each Potted, 1 to 1½ ft. \$.60



The Hypericums Are Low Growing Shrubs Which Are Constantly in Bloom and Are Well Worthy of the Name Bestowed Upon Them, "Gold Flowers"

- ILEX.** (English Holly.) (Self fertile.) Each
Potted, 1 to 2 ft.....\$1.50
- I. aquifolium.** (English Holly.) (T.) Well-known, small tree with leathery, dark green, prickly leaves; inconspicuous flowers and numerous red berries on fertile plants. Growth usually very slow. Requires plenty of moisture.
- LAGUNARIA patersoni.** Australia. (S. or T.) Small tree with ovate, entire leaves. Flowers large, pale rose, similar to Hollyhock or Hibiscus and borne freely. Handsome. Each
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....\$1.25
- LANTANA camera amiel.** A dwarf shrub of compact growth rarely exceeding twelve inches in height, and almost constantly in bloom. Flowers fiery red changing to orange. Excellent for sunny positions. Each
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....\$.25
- LEPTOSPERMUM laevigatum.** (Australian Tea Tree.) (S.) Large, spreading shrub with small, glaucous leaves, entirely covered in early spring with small flowers, having five white spreading petals and pinkish center. An Australian shrub that thrives remarkably well in California. Each
Potted, 1 to 2 ft.....\$.75
- LIGUSTRUM.** (Evergreen.) Each 100
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....\$1.00 \$75.00
- L. gracile.** (S.) Variety of graceful and erect growth. Twigs long and very slender. Leaves ovate with revolute margins and a smooth, waxy surface.
- L. gracile variegatum.** (S.) Variety of above. The variegation is cream-colored, remarkably brilliant and profuse, some leaves being entirely without any green tint. Does not sunburn nor sport back. One of the very best variegated shrubs. Name provisional; real species unknown.
- L. japonicum.** (Japanese Privet.) (S. or T.) Large shrub or tree, with leathery, dark green, glossy leaves and white flowers. Remarkably good for a tall hedge and also makes a handsome flowering tree.
- L. lucidum** (*L. spicatum macrophyllum.*) Japan. (S.) Shrub of spreading but compact growth. Leaves large leathery, very dark green and glossy above, light green beneath. Easily one of the handsomest.
- L. nepalense.** (S.) A new variety from the Himalaya Mountains with oblong ovate leaves. A fine introduction, excellent for hedges.
- L. ovalifolium albo-marginatum.** Variety of above with white margined leaves.
- L. ovalifolium aureo-marginatum.** Variety of ovalifolium with yellow variegation.
- L. reevesi.** A small leaved type, excellent for hedges; will stand shearing well.
- L. sinense.** (Chinese Privet.) China and Korea. (S.) Shrub with very leathery, acute leaves; smaller than those of preceding, dark green above, light green beneath. Flowers white, very fragrant, in large, erect panicles.
- L. vulgare.** (Evergreen or English Privet.) Europe; Africa; Asia. (S.) Hedge plant. Leaves small and dark green. Spikes of fragrant, white flowers in June, followed by numerous clusters of black, shining berries. If symmetrically pruned, it cannot be surpassed for hedges. See prices on bare root. (See prices of bare root stock).
- L. coriaceum.** Japan. (S.) Shrub of dwarf, compact, slow growth. Leaves numerous, leathery, very dark green and glossy, convex above.

LIGUSTRUM. (California Privet.)

	Each	100
Bare roots, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$.25	\$20.00

LONICERA nitida. Shrub, with upright branches. Leaves dark green ovate-oblong, about one-half inch long. A very handsome shrub, suitable for hedges or as a single specimen.

	Each	100
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.00	\$75.00
Balled, 1 to 2 ft.....	.90	60.00

LYONOTHAMNUS floribundus asplenifolius.

(Island Ironwood; Western Ironwood.) Santa Barbara Islands. (T.) An extremely rare and very beautiful native tree, growing naturally only on the islands along the Santa Barbara Channel and Catalina Island. Growth is tall, erect and rather slender. Bark on trunk is fibrous and reddish brown; on small branches and twigs it is shining red. Leaves are opposite, pinnately divided into long, narrow leaflets, which are cut nearly to midrib into triangular lobes. Flowers are white, about like those of Spirea, but borne in large, flat clusters 10 to 12 inches broad. Blooms in early summer. Wood is very heavy, dense and hard. Perfectly hardy and apparently will thrive anywhere under ordinary California conditions.

	Each	100
Boxed, 4 to 6 ft.....	\$2.50	
Boxed, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.00	

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. Southern U. S. (T.) Well-known tree of splendid appearance. Growth slow but erect and usually symmetrical. Leaves very large, leathery, deep, glossy green. Flowers as much as ten inches broad, pure white, with a powerful aromatic and spicy fragrance. Hardy, long-lived, free from disease and desirable in every way.

	Each	100
Balled, 4 to 6 ft.....	\$3.00	
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.50	
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	

MAHONIA aquifolium. (Oregon Grape.) Oregon and California. (S.) 6 feet. Well-known native shrub of medium size, with dark green leaves, which become coppery purple during winter. New growth very glossy. Flowers bright yellow, in slender, erect, clustered racemes, followed by a profusion of dark blue berries.

M. japonica (M. beali.) (Japanese Mahonia.) (S.) 8 feet. Leaves and leaflets much larger than Oregon Grape. Soft green if shaded, becoming marked with yellow and red if exposed to full sun. Flowers large, in long, erect racemes, followed by large, blue berries. Possesses decided individuality and is excellent for shaded locations.

	Each	100
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.50	\$100.00

MELALEUCA. Shrubs of quick growth. Flowers mostly formed like the Callistemons, but usually on a smaller scale. Will stand wet soils, but seem to thrive well where very dry. Natives of Australia.

	Each	100
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.00	

M. armillaris. (S.) Large shrub of spreading habit, with long, slender, drooping branches, well clothed with small, narrow, soft green leaves. Flowers like a diminutive Bottle Brush, creamy white. Growth very rapid.

M. decussata. (S.) Tall shrub with arching branches; very small, opposite, grayish leaves. Flowers lilac, on short spikes. Very graceful.

M. ericifolia. (T. or S.) Small tree or shrub with slender branches and leaves like heather. Flowers yellowish white.

M. hypericifolia. Shrub of spreading growth. Leaves opposite, slender and rather long for the genus. Flowers large, with long stamens, fine red.

M. wilsoni. (S.) Fine, erect-growing shrub with medium-sized, lance-shaped leaves. Foliage soft and pleasing; branches slightly downy. New growths ruddy, making a beautiful contrast.

MYRTUS (Myrtle.) Handsome shrubs with rather small, very aromatic leaves. Flowers are small and white, with very numerous stamens and followed by black berries.

	Each	100
Balled, 1 to 2 ft.....	\$1.00	\$75.00
Potted, 1 to 2 ft.....	.75	60.00

M. communis. (Common Myrtle.) Europe. (S.) A beautiful shrub with fine, clean, glossy foliage. Leaves about an inch long. Flowers spicy, fragrant, pure white. Handsome as a specimen or hedge plant.

M. communis flore pleno. (Double-Flowering Myrtle.) Flowers very double, with few or no stamens.

M. communis microphylla. (Small-Leaved Myrtle.) (S.) Leaves very small. Growth spreading but compact.

M. communis variegata. (Variegated Myrtle.) Foliage handsomely variegated. Very free flowering and fruiting.

NANDINA domestica. Japan. (S.) A very handsome shrub of moderate size and rather slow growth. The leaves are much divided, with rather large leaflets, light green in summer, turning to a vivid red during the fall and winter. The white flowers are small, in good-sized, erect panicles, followed by bright crimson berries. This is one of our handsomest shrubs, the winter appearance with the bright red berries and darker red foliage being particularly striking.

	Each	100
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$2.00	
Balled, 1 to 2 ft.....	1.50	

NERIUM (Oleander.) Orient. (S.) The general characteristics of this species are too well known to need description, but most people seem to overlook the fact that there are many named varieties, ranging in color through various shades of red, pink, white and yellow, which are very fine. They do best when planted in the full sun. It should not be forgotten that all parts of the Oleander are poisonous if eaten. We grow the following varieties:

Red, white, pink, salmon.

	Each	100
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.25	

PHILADELPHUS mexicana. (S.) The evergreen mock orange. Fast growing shrub of straggly growth. Flowers two inches across in large clusters. Very fragrant. Constant bloomer.

	Each	100
Potted, 2 to 4 ft.....	\$.75	
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.50	

PHILLYREA latifolia. Europe; Africa. Large shrub of rapid growth, related to the olive and having similar flowers. Branches stout. Leaves slightly serrated, almost as broad as long, dark green and lying close against branches. Will thrive well even in dry and exposed situations. Native of the Mediterranean region. Each Balled, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.25



The Christmas Berry (*Photinia arbutifolia*) Is a Gem.
When Seen in the Woods or Under Cultivation It
Always Brings Forth Words of Admiration
From the Beholder

PHOTINIA arbutifolia (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*.) (Toyon; Christmas Berry; California Holly.) California. (S.) Our well-known native shrub, the glory of our hills and canyons in early winter when loaded with its brilliant red berries. Thrives admirably under cultivation and with good care grows very quickly.

P. arbutifolia. (Yellow Berries.) New. A variety of the above with lemon yellow berries.

Each Potted, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.25

PITTOSPORUM. Shrubs or trees mostly natives of Australia and New Zealand. In several species the flowers, while small, are handsome. The species *P. eugenoides*, *nigricans* and *undulatum* are highly valued as hedge plants. All thrive well in California.

Each Balled, 3 to 4 ft. \$2.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft. 1.50

P. crassifolium. (S.) 30 feet. Large or small tree. Leaves colored same as olive, dark green above, silvery beneath, but are two to three inches long and very downy. Flowers wine-colored. Very valuable on account of its great resistance to wind, even close to the coast.

P. eugenoides. (S. or T.) 40 feet. If grown singly will make quite a good-sized, handsome tree, but more often used in hedges. Leaves are bright yellowish green, medium-sized in hedges, but rather large in the tree form; margins wavy. Flowers clustered, yellow and fragrant.

P. rhombifolium. Pyramidal tree with light green shiny foliage. The bright orange berries are very attractive and persist throughout the winter.

P. tenuifolium (*P. nigricans*.) (S. or T.) 40 feet. Growth about the same as *P. eugenoides*, whether as a specimen or in hedges. Leaves smaller and darker green. Particularly remarkable for its black flowers.

P. undulatum. (Victorian Box.) 40 feet. Makes a handsome, round-headed tree, or can be trained as hedge. Leaves rich green, longer than any of above, wavy-margined and taper-pointed. Flowers yellowish white, extremely fragrant, particularly at night. Makes a beautiful, free-flowering tree and is one of the very handsomest hedge plants for sections where it is sufficiently hardy.

SPECIAL VARIETIES

Each Balled, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.75
Balled; 1 to 2 ft. 1.25

P. tobira. (*Japanese Pittosporum*.) (S.) Forms a dense, globular shrub of good size or can even be trained into a small tree. Leaves dark green above, lighter beneath, broadest toward the end. Flowers numerous, pure white and fragrant. Very showy in bloom, as the flowers are larger than those of the other species and borne at the ends of the shoots.

P. tobira variegatum. Identical with preceding except that foliage is strongly and conspicuously variegated with white. One of the very handsomest shrubs in our collection.

POLYGALA dalmatiana. Garden hybrid. (S.) One of the most continuous blooming shrubs in our collection, as it is never without flowers and most of the time is nearly covered. Forms a dense, globular shrub of moderate growth, with very slender branches. Flowers magenta pink, tipped with a little white brush.

Each Potted, 1 to 2 ft. \$1.00

PRUNUS. A very large and greatly diversified genus, including many of our commonest fruit trees such as plum, cherry, peach, apricot, etc., and also many very valuable ornamental trees and shrubs. The evergreen kinds described below include our native wild cherries and the Cherry Laurels, all characterized by and desirable for their fine foliage.

P. ilicifolia. (*California Evergreen Cherry*; *Holly-Leaved Cherry*; *Islay*.) (T. or S.) Well-known native shrub or tree with very glossy, prickly margined leaves, resembling those of English Holly. One of the very handsomest hedge plants, but of rather slow growth.

P. ilicifolia integrifolia. (*Catalina Cherry*.) (T.) A variety of the preceding with considerably larger and more pointed leaves, usually without the prickly edges. Grows more rapidly.
Each 100
Potted, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.25 \$75.00
Potted, 1 to 2 ft. 1.00 60.00

P. laurocerasus. (English Laurel; Cherry Laurel.) E. Europe. (S.) Large shrub or even small tree, with broad, heavy, glossy leaves, slightly serrated. Flowers are white, in erect racemes, followed by black, cherry-like fruits. There are several varieties, which differ in the shape and color of leaves.

P. laurocerasus camelliaefolia. (Camellia-Leaved Laurel.) Leaves long and narrow, recurved both edgewise and lengthwise.

P. laurocerasus latifolia. (Large-Leaved Laurel.) Identical with type, except has noticeably broader, larger and darker green leaves.

P. laurocerasus rotundifolia. Leaves light green, oblong and blunt. Growth compact and symmetrical.

P. lusitanica. (Portugal Laurel.) Spain and Portugal. (S.) Easily distinguished by its somber, very dark green, sharply serrated leaves, which usually show a tendency to fold upward from the midrib. Growth compact. Flowers white, in very long, slender racemes. Easily one of the handsomest evergreen shrubs and excellent for tub culture.

Each
Balled, 3 to 4 ft. \$2.50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft. 2.00

PSIDIUM cattleianum. (Strawberry Guava.) Brazil. (S.) Handsome, compact shrub. Leaves dark green, leathery and glossy. Flowers cream colored. Fruit deep claret with very fine flavor. Often grown as a loose, tall, hedge. Each
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.00



Pyracantha (Crataegus)

PYRACANTHA (Crataegus.) (Evergreen Hawthorn.) Large shrubs identical in flower and fruit with Hawthorns, but are evergreen. All bear a profusion of showy berries. Each
Balled, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50
Balled, 1 to 2 ft. 1.00

P. angustifolia. China. (S.) Growth spreading somewhat spiny. Leaves long and narrow. Berries very abundant, orange yellow; develop their color late and hold it throughout the winter.

P. coccinea. (Burning Bush.) Europe. (S.) Large, thorny shrub with small, ovate leaves. Bears a great profusion of small white flowers in flat corymbs, followed by a mass of orange red berries in early fall.

P. coccinea Lalandi. (S.) Variety of stronger growth, making long shoots that can be trained against a wall if desired. Leaves a little longer. Berries orange yellow. There is not a very marked difference between this variety and the type.

P. crenulata. (Chinese Evergreen Hawthorn.) (S.) Very distinct from the preceding sorts. Growth is more compact, branches slender, leaves longer, narrow and glossy. New growth very ruddy. Flowers about the same, but berries clear, bright red. It is about the earliest red-berry-bearing shrub, as color is fully developed by August. Will endure considerable shade.

P. crenulata yunnanensis. More vigorous than the type. Prostrate in form with larger berries. An excellent subject for banks and low plantings.

QUERCUS chrysolepis. (California Live Oak.) (T.) The well-known grand old California evergreen, which adds so much beauty to our lowland scenery, where it abounds and grows to perfection. Many refuse to plant this on account of its supposed slow growth. This impression is entirely erroneous, as with care and water it grows very rapidly, and quickly forms a fine tree.

Q. suber. (Cork Oak.) S. Europe; N. Africa. (T.) Growth upright but with drooping branches. Leaves like live oak, distinguished by the downy lower surface. From the bark of this tree is derived the cork of commerce.

Each
Boxed, 4 to 5 ft. \$2.00
Boxed, 3 to 4 ft. 1.50

RAPHIOLEPIS japonica. (R. ovata.) Japan. (S.) Handsome, compact shrub of low and rather slow growth. Branches stout. Leaves of medium size, oval or rounded, leathery, very dark but lustrous green. Flowers white and fragrant, in early spring, followed by dark blue berries in clusters during winter.

Each
Balled, 1 to 2 ft. \$1.00
Potted, 1 to 2 ft.75

RHAMNUS alaternus. (S. or T.) Evergreen shrub or small tree. Leaves glossy, dark green above, pale or yellowish green beneath. Comparatively little known. A very fine shrub.

Each
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.00

R. californica (Cascara; California Wild Coffee.) Pacific Coast. (S.) Handsome and hardy native shrub. Leaves green, oblong, glossy, aromatic when crushed. Flowers greenish. Berries shaped like those of coffee, red turning black. Thrives well in shade. Each
Potted, 2 to 3 ft. \$.75
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.60

ROMNEYA coulteri. (Matilija Poppy.) Southern California. Our finest native flowering plant. Half-shrubby, forming a large bush of silvery hue. The flowers are magnificent, sometimes six inches broad; petals purest white, center rich yellow from the numerous stamens. The fragrance is much like that of the pulp of a ripe orange.

Each
Strong plants, potted \$1.00

ROSMARINUS officinalis. (Rosemary.) Mediterranean region. (S.) Small shrub of irregular growth. Leaves linear and highly aromatic, as are the numerous lavender-colored flowers borne in early spring. Thrives in dry ground.

Each
Potted, 1 to 2 ft. \$.75



The Dwarf Spanish Broom Originated on Our Grounds Will Certainly Create a Sensation. It Is So Thrifty and Compact in Its Habit, and So Very Distinct, It Is Bound to Win Its Way Into Favor. We Take Pleasure in Recommending It Most Highly

RUSCUS aculeatus. (Butcher's Broom.) Europe. (S.) Small, compact shrub of very peculiar appearance; branches and spiny false leaves one uniform shade of dull green. Flowers are small and inconspicuous, but are followed by large, red berries, which contrast handsomely with the green plants.

	Each
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$1.50
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.	1.25

SCHINUS molle. (California Pepper Tree.) Peru. (T.) Round-headed tree with low, drooping branches. Leaves pinnate with acute leaflets. Foliage very pungent-aromatic. Flowers very small but very numerous, greenish white, very attractive to bees. Berries rosy red, in long, drooping clusters during the winter.

	Each
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	\$.75
Potted, 1 to 2 ft.	.60

STERCULIA diversifolia. (Brachychiton.) (Bottle Tree.) Australia. (T.) Tall tree with moderate-sized, clean, glossy leaves, deeply and variously lobed. Flowers small, greenish white, marked with red. Remarkable for the great size of trunk at the base. An excellent specimen and first class as an evergreen street tree.

	Each
Bare roots, 3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00
Bare roots, 2 to 3 ft.	.75

SPARTIUM junceum. (Spanish Broom.) Mediterranean region. (S.) Well-known large shrub. Covered with flowers most of the time. Very resistant to drought, thriving even on dry hill-sides. One of our most useful flowering shrubs.

	Each
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00

S. JUNCEUM NANA. (Dwarf Spanish Broom.)

This variety originated with us and is now offered for the first time. A dwarf form of Spanish Broom but differs entirely in habit of growth. It develops a large number of slender branches, which form a fine compact globe-shaped head, completely hiding the stem of the plant. Branchlets are clear green and almost devoid of leaves. When covered with its bright yellow flowers it is a magnificent sight. An excellent plant for foreground plantings and for borders. A very desirable shrub.

	Each
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$1.50

TEUCRIUM fruticans. Small shrub with silky white, sage-like foliage. Flowers in racemes 3 to 6 inches long, purple.

	Each
Balled, 1 to 2 ft.	\$1.00

UMBELLULARIA californica. (California Laurel or Bay.) Our well-known large native tree with dark green, strongly aromatic leaves and yellow flowers. We consider this one of the handsomest trees in cultivation and believe it should be widely planted.

	Each
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50

VERONICA. Shrubs of moderate and usually quite compact growth. Flowers in spikes. Excellent for shady places, but will thrive perfectly in full sun. The following species are natives of New Zealand.

	Each	100
Balled, 1 to 2 ft.	\$1.00	\$75.00

V. decussata. (S.) Rather dwarf. Leaves medium sized and closely set. Flowers large, violet blue. An excellent hedge plant.



Hydrangea Hortensis, Unexcelled for Its Profusion of Bloom and Rapidity of Growth

V. decussata variegata. Foliage brilliantly and freely variegated with bright yellow. Very handsome.

V. elliptica. (S.) Growth upright. Leaves small, light green. Flowers large, in loose spikes, violet tinted in bud, changing to pure white.

V. hulkeana. Shrub with shining, coarsely serrate leaves, 1 to 2 inches long. Small, pale lilac flowers in panicles 6 to 12 inches long and 2 to 6 inches broad.

V. speciosa andersoni. Hybrid. (S.) Growth strong and leaves rather long. Flowers violet purple. Very free bloomer.

V. speciosa imperialis. (Imperial Veronica.) (S.) Growth strong and rather spreading. Leaves large, dark green with purple margins and midribs. Flowers amaranth red. Very handsome.

V. speciosa variegata. (S.) Growth strong and upright. Leaves large and conspicuously variegated with creamy white. Flowers light blue.

V. traversi. (S.) Small shrub of upright, compact growth. Leaves far smaller than in any of preceding. Flowers pure white, in great profusion. Spikes small. Very dainty.

V. cupressoides. Globular shrub with numerous slender branches clothed with scale-like leaves which give it the appearance of cypress. Flowers small, in terminal heads, lilac.

Each
Balled, 10 to 12 in. \$1.00

VIBURNUM. The evergreen viburnums are hardy and handsome plants with good foliage. Flowers small in showy clusters. The forms known as *Laurustinus* are among our most widely used shrubs.

Each
Balled, 4 to 5 ft. \$3.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft. 2.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft. 1.50

V. odoratissimum. China. (S.) Bushy shrub with stout, erect branches. Leaves large and leathery, glossy green, dark above, pale beneath. Flowers white, very fragrant, borne in large panicles, sometimes followed by showy red berries. During winter the exposed leaves turn a vivid red. Very rare and handsome shrub.

V. suspensum (*V. sandankwa*; *V. ellipticum*.) Growth spreading. Leaves elliptic, large, dark green and quite wrinkled; edges finely scalloped. Flowers cream color, in small clusters, very fragrant.

V. tinus. (*Laurustinus*.) Mediterranean region. (S.) Shrub with rather small, wavy-margined, pointed leaves. Flowers in broad heads, pinkish in the bud, white when fully opened. A great hedge plant.

V. tinus lucidum (*Laurustinus grandiflora*.) Much better than the type. Growth is stronger, leaves larger and very glossy, with flower clusters several times as large. Very fine.

V. tinus strictum (*Laurustinus rotundifolia*.) Variety of very tall, slender and erect growth. Leaves slightly rounded. Blooms freely. Flower clusters rather small.

V. tinus variegatum. Leaves very conspicuously marked with yellow. Otherwise same as type.



An Excellent Avenue of Norway Maples. Note the Effect

Deciduous Ornamental Trees

This division is self-explained by the title, except that trees of drooping or "weeping" habit are classed together in the next section.

The best street trees for this part of California are included in this division. Evergreens are used in Southern California, but in Northern California deciduous trees are better, as they afford needed shade during the summer, but admit sunshine in winter, which helps to dry the mud after rains. A list of the best trees for this purpose both evergreen and deciduous, will be found in back of catalog.

In this class will also be found some of the most beautiful specimen trees, others valued for their wealth of blossoms and some "general purpose" trees.

All have been carefully grown, and such as needed, pruned each year. It is advisable, however, when planting, to cut back pretty well all but a few kinds. This helps the tree to become established and lessens the risk of loss. **It is easy to cut back too little, but hard to overdo it.**

In the hot interior valleys it is advisable to shade the trunks of this class of trees until they become well established.

ACER (Maple.) Among our most ornamental and valuable deciduous trees for park and street planting. The foliage of nearly all assumes handsome autumnal tints. All have leaves with characteristic lobes except the box elder, which has pinnate leaves.

	Each	10
3 to 4 in. diam.....	\$5.00	\$45.00
2½ to 3 in. diam.....	4.00	35.00
2 to 2½ in. diam.....	3.00	25.00
12 to 14 ft.....	2.00	15.00
10 to 12 ft.....	1.50	12.50
8 to 10 ft.....	1.25	10.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.00	8.00

Except special varieties.

A. campestre. (English Cork-Barked Maple.) Europe. Beautiful small tree of compact habit. Leaves very small compared to other maples, dark green. Bark somewhat corky. Certain to attain popularity when better known.

A. macrophyllum. (Oregon or Large-Leaved Maple.) Oregon; California. A native tree of large size. Young branches rather stout, bluish and glaucous. Leaves very large, dark green and deeply lobed.

A. saccharinum (A. dasycarpum.) (Silver Maple; Soft Maple.) Eastern N. America. Large tree of very quick growth. Bark nearly white. Leaves are deeply lobed and very variable in form, green above and silvery beneath.

Special varieties of Acer.

	Each	10
3 to 4 in. diam.....	\$5.00	\$45.00
2½ to 3 in. diam.....	4.00	35.00
2 to 2½ in. diam.....	3.00	25.00
12 to 14 ft.....	2.50	20.00
10 to 12 ft.....	2.00	17.50
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50	12.50
6 to 8 ft.....	1.25	10.00

A. platanoides. (Norway Maple.) Europe; Asia. A large, handsome tree of rounded form, with very broad, five-lobed, dark green, shining leaves. One of the most desirable for any situation.

A. platanoides schwedleri. (Schwedler's Purple-Leaved Maple.) Variety of Norway maple. Young leaves are deep purple. As summer advances, the purple changes to green. Very handsome.

A. rubrum. (Scarlet Maple.) Eastern N. America. A medium, round-headed tree of slow growth here. Produces deep red blossoms, appearing before the leaves, which change to a brilliant scarlet in early autumn.

A. saccharum. (Sugar Maple; Rock Maple.) Eastern N. America. A well-known tree of stately growth, fine form and foliage, which assumes beautiful autumnal tints in cold sections. Leaves rather small, three or five lobed.

AESCULUS (Buckeye; Horse Chestnut.) Handsome flowering trees with palmate leaves and large leaflets. Flowers borne in showy, erect panicles.

Each	
8 to 10 ft.	\$1.25
6 to 8 ft.	1.00

A. carnea. (Red-Flowering Horse Chestnut.) A rare and beautiful tree of slow growth. Leaves smaller and deeper green than the following. Flowers red and very showy. Pods smooth.

A. hippocastanum. (European Horse Chestnut.) Sturdy tree of strong growth. Flowers white tinged with red. Pods spiny. Succeeds well in California and worthy of more extensive planting.

BETULA (Birch.) Trees of vigorous and upright growth, but with slender, usually drooping shoots. Leaves rather small. Will thrive even in poor soils.

Each	
3 to 4 in. diam.	\$5.00
2½ to 3 in. diam.	4.00
2 to 2½ in. diam.	3.00
12 to 14 ft.	2.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.50
8 to 10 ft.	1.25
6 to 8 ft.	1.00

B. alba. (European White Birch.) Europe to Japan. Medium to large tree with white bark on the older limbs and trunk. Growth somewhat irregular. At about five years the young branches assume a drooping habit.

B. papyrifera. (Canoe Birch; Paper Birch.) Northern U. S. Bark on trunk and older limbs becomes paper-white similar to European birch. The cordate leaves are very much larger and darker; dull green above. Veins on lower surface are fleshy and covered with rusty down. Very distinct. Bark used by Indians for making canoes.

CASTANEA (Chestnut.) While also grown for its edible nuts, the chestnut is easily one of the handsomest deciduous ornamental trees. Leaves large and long, with spiny margins.

Each	10
3 to 4 in. diam.	\$5.00 \$45.00
2½ to 3 in. diam.	4.00 35.00
2 to 2½ in. diam.	3.00 25.00
12 to 14 ft.	2.50 20.00
10 to 12 ft.	2.00 15.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.50 12.50
6 to 8 ft.	1.25 10.00

C. sativa. (Italian or Spanish Chestnut.) Makes a fine, round-headed tree of great beauty. Flowers, in very long, slender spikes, are produced very profusely in spring.

CATALPA. Trees noticeable for their large, heart-shaped leaves. Flowers are tubular, much like a Bignonia, light colored and borne in large clusters.

Each	
8 to 10 ft.	\$1.25
6 to 8 ft.	1.00

C. bignonioides. S. E. United States. Resembles *C. speciosa*, but slower grower and makes a smaller tree with smaller foliage, but more conspicuous and numerous flowers.

C. speciosa. (Hardy Catalpa.) Eastern United States. Very rapid-growing, tall tree with large, heart-shaped leaves, sometimes a foot long. A free bloomer, bearing panicles of white fragrant flowers in June and July. Yields valuable timber.

CEDRELA sinensis. Northern China. Large trees with feathery foliage similar to *Ailanthus*, but without its disagreeable odor. Flowers white, in long, drooping racemes, two to three feet in length. Very fine as an avenue tree.

Each	
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	\$.75
Potted, 1 to 2 ft.	.50

CELTIS occidentalis. (American Nettle Tree or Hackberry.) Trees of strong, spreading growth. Leaves resemble those of nettles. Flowers inconspicuous, but followed by numerous small berries. Wood is very fine grained, light and elastic, useful for manufacture of small articles. Branches numerous and spread horizontally. Berries orange red.

Each	
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.25
4 to 6 ft.	1.00

CERCIS (Judas Tree.) Small trees bearing innumerable small, pea-shaped flowers before leaves appear. Pods remain all summer, adding to picturesque appearance.

Each	
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.25
4 to 6 ft.	1.00

C. siliquastrum alba. (White-Flowering Judas Tree.) Variety of preceding with pure white flowers.

CRATAEGUS (Thorn; Hawthorn.) Among the most showy of the smaller deciduous trees. They bloom freely in spring and most kinds bear highly ornamental berries in fall.

Each	
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.25
4 to 6 ft.	1.00

C. cordata. (Washington Thorn.) Eastern United States. Easily one of our handsomest small trees. Leaves are triangular, lobed, deep glossy green, holding their color until very late in fall, when they assume beautiful red and yellow tints. Flowers are white and borne late in spring, followed by large clusters of small, glossy, intensely red berries.

C. crus-galli. (Cockspur.) Eastern United States. Small, thorny tree, but very decorative. Bloom, handsome. Fruit showy red, remaining on tree most of the winter.

C. monogyna pauli. (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn.) Small tree, but larger than the others and of very erect, quick growth. Flowers produced in great profusion in early summer, bright carmine and double. Berries large, dull red and borne freely. Very fine.



The Thorn Is Esteemed for Its Brilliant Flowers in the Spring and Its Masses of Berries in the Fall of the Year. Among the Deciduous Trees It Stands in a Class by Itself

C. monogyna stricta. (Pyramidal Thorn.) Of handsome pyramidal habit with fine foliage. A good grower. Flowers white.

C. oxyacantha. (English Hawthorn.) Europe. Small tree or shrub with spreading branches and stout spines. Very fragrant, single, white flowers produced freely. Berries scarlet. The celebrated English hedge plant.

C. oxyacantha flore pleno. (Double White Hawthorn.) A double-flowering form of the foregoing. Flowers usually become nearly pink before falling.

C. rubra splendens. Trees of spreading habit with single, bright red flowers. Bloom is very profuse, followed by a heavy crop of red berries. Probably a variety of *C. oxyacantha*.

C. tomentosa. Eastern United States. Small tree with few or no thorns. Leaves downy. Flowers single white. Fruit is very showy, blood red.

FRAXINUS americana. (American White Ash.) Tall tree of rapid growth, with straight, clean trunk and broad, rounded head. A most excellent street tree requiring little care.

	Each
8 to 10 ft.....	\$1.25
6 to 8 ft.....	1.00

LABURNUM anagyroides (*L. vulgare*.) (Golden Chain.) S. Europe. A beautiful small tree of rather quick growth. Leaves clover-shaped, soft, pleasing green; do not change color in fall. Flowers fragrant, bright yellow, in long, drooping racemes, suggestive of yellow wistarias borne on a tree.

	Each
8 to 10 ft.....	\$1.25
6 to 8 ft.....	1.00

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. (Sweet Gum.) Eastern U. S. Forms a large tree, but of slow growth. Branches corky. Leaves star-shaped and very similar to maple. The autumn coloring of the foliage in this climate is most gorgeous, surpassing that of any other tree. As this tree is rather difficult to transplant, all possible care should be exercised. It should be thoroughly pruned before planting and kept well watered until established again.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.25
2 to 3 ft.....	1.00

LIRODENDRON tulipifera. (Tulip Tree.) Eastern U. S. Stately tree of moderate growth in this climate. Leaves large, rich green, somewhat violin-shaped. Flowers are handsome, cup-shaped, much resembling those of tulip; greenish yellow, marked with orange inside. Probably will not attain maximum size in California, usually making a tree of medium proportions.

	Each
8 to 10 ft.....	\$1.50
6 to 8 ft.....	1.25

PLATANUS. (Sycamore; Plane Tree.) Large tree of noble proportions. Leaves large and lobed like those of maple. Easily recognized by their trunks, from which the thin bark peels off in irregular flakes, leaving patches of lighter color. Splendid shade trees. All thrive well here.

	Each	10
12 to 16 ft.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
10 to 12 ft.....	2.00	15.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50	10.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.00	7.50

P. occidentalis. (American Plane; Buttonwood.) Eastern U. S. Similar to the following, but of less regular growth, with smaller, less deeply lobed leaves. Fruit heads usually borne solitary. Makes a large, tall tree.

P. orientalis. (European Sycamore; Oriental Plane.) Europe and Asia. This splendid tree is almost perfection for street and avenue use. Without training it forms a fine, spreading, well-rounded head. Almost entirely free from disease or pests. Leaves are large, dark green and deeply lobed. Fruit heads from two to four on long, drooping stalks. Bark flakes off from trunk and older limbs. Everything considered, we believe this is the very best street tree for California use and do not hesitate to recommend it most thoroughly.

POPULUS. (Popular.) Trees of very rapid growth. Wood soft and brittle. Leaves tremble in the faintest breeze. Among the very easiest trees to transplant and will thrive almost anywhere.

	Each	10
12 to 16 ft.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
10 to 12 ft.....	1.50	12.50
8 to 10 ft.....	1.00	7.50
6 to 8 ft.....	.75	6.00

P. alba nivea. (Silver or White Poplar.) A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and wide-spreading habit. Leaves large, glossy green above and white as snow beneath.

P. balsamifera. (Balsam Poplar; Balm of Gilead.) Tall large-headed tree of wonderfully rapid growth. Bark green on younger branches. Leaves dark green above, lighter beneath.

P. deltoides carolinensis. (Carolina Poplar.) A very rapid-growing variety with large leaves; grows to a large size in short time. Valuable for street planting.



The European Sycamore Is the Most Popular Street and Avenue Tree in California. Its Freedom From the Insect Pests, Rapidity of Growth and Wide Adaptability, Are Factors Which Cause It to Be So Much Appreciated

P. nigra italica. (Lombardy Poplar.) Widely known and esteemed for its decided individuality. Grows to a great height; narrow and columnar. Forms a strong contrast with most other trees, hence of great value in landscape work.

QUERCUS. (Oak.) The deciduous oaks are grand, long-lived trees of sturdy growth. They impart an air of permanence and stability to their surroundings. All bear acorns and have the lobed leaves characterizing the deciduous species.

	Each
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.25
4 to 6 ft.....	1.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75
2 to 3 ft.....	.60

Q. cerris. (Turkey Oak.) Europe, Asia. A very handsome and symmetrical tree. Leaves deeply lobed, dark green and rough above, gray and downy beneath.

Q. coccinea. (Scarlet Oak.) Eastern U. S. 50 feet. Grows rapidly and forms round-topped, open head. Does well in dry situations. Leaves deeply divided, and turn to a vivid, brilliant scarlet in fall.

Q. rubra. (Red Oak.) Eastern U. S. Beautiful oak of rather rapid growth; forms large, majestic tree. Foliage turns dark red in autumn.

ROBINIA. (Locust.) Flowering trees of varying growth. All have pinnate leaves and pea-shaped flowers in drooping clusters. Some are thorny.

R. pseudacacia. (Common or Black Locust.) A native American tree of extremely rapid growth, valuable for timber as well as quite ornamental. The flowers are in long, pendulous racemes, white and very fragrant, appearing in June. Will flourish in many places where no other tree will succeed.

	Each
8 to 10 ft.....	\$1.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.75

R. pseudacacia decaisneana. (Pink-Flowering Locust.) Remarkable for its vigorous growth and fine, pink-colored flowers, which it produces in great abundance.

	Each
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.50
4 to 6 ft.....	1.25

SOPHORA japonica. (Pagoda Tree.) Asia. A handsome tree of medium size, with dark green bark. Leaves are pinnate; leaflets dark green above, lighter beneath. Bears small, cream-colored, pea-shaped flowers in racemes about a foot long.

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.00	\$7.50

SORBUS aucuparia. (European Mountain Ash; Rowan Tree.) Handsome, small tree of erect growth. Leaves pinnate, leaflets serrate. Flowers white, in flat clusters, four or five inches broad, followed by rather large, red berries. Very handsome at any season.

	Each
10 to 12 ft.....	\$2.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50

TILIA. (Linden.) Fine, stately trees of large size and rapid growth. Leaves large and heart-shaped. Flowers yellow, in drooping clusters; intensely fragrant. Well liked by bees for the very abundant nectar.

	Each
10 to 12 ft.....	\$1.50
8 to 10 ft.....	1.25
6 to 8 ft.....	1.00



The American Elm and the Camperdown Weeping Elm in a Harmonious Combination

T. platyphyllos. (European Linden; Lime Tree.) Europe. The celebrated European street tree. Similar to American, but has smaller, deeper green leaves and red or yellow branches.

ULMUS. (Elm.) Widely known and popular trees. All are of rapid, erect growth and several species are well adapted for street planting. Very easily transplanted.

	Each
12 to 16 ft.....	\$4.00
10 to 12 ft.....	3.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50
6 to 8 ft.....	1.00

U. americana. (American or White Elm.) United States. A magnificent tree, native from the Rockies to the Atlantic. Growth is erect, with smaller branches drooping when old. Grows rapidly here.

U. campestris. (English Elm.) Europe, Africa, Asia. An erect, rapid-growing tree of spreading growth. Branches sometimes more or less corky. Leaves smaller than those of American, remain on tree late in fall.

U. campestris latifolia. (Broad-Leaved English Elm.) Handsome variety. Leaves larger and smoother than the type, appearing earlier in the spring and retained later in the fall.

U. foliacea suberosa. (Cork Elm.) Another variety of English Elm, distinguished from it by the dense growth of cork almost covering the limbs, which spread horizontally. Leaves dark green and very rough. This has proved to be a desirable deciduous street and avenue tree for the western states.

U. hollandica vegeta (**U. scarba** Huntingdonii.) Huntingdon Elm.) Of very erect habit and rapid, vigorous growth. Bark clean and smooth. Foliage dense, leaves large, dark green, remaining on the tree until late. Fine for street and avenue planting. The handsomest of all elms.

FLOWERING FRUIT TREES

Under this head we are listing the different varieties of fruit trees, including apple, almond, peach, cherry and plum. These trees are very attractive, both in fruit and foliage and contribute greatly to the beauty of our gardens in the early spring. Their beauty and charm are indeed individual, and no one should forego the joy of these trees somewhere in their grounds.

Each\$1.00

Flowering Apple—Pink, white and red.

Flowering Peach—Pink, white and red.



When Planted Along a Pond There Is a Charm About the Weeping Willow Which Is Hard to Resist

Deciduous Weeping Trees

The trees in this class are characterized by the tendency of the branches to droop or even grow directly downward. Almost all are beautiful specimen trees, sharply distinguished from the preceding class by their habit of growth, which renders them invaluable for making a contrast in large plantings. Varying in size from the diminutive weeping cherry to large trees like the weeping willow, they offer a wide range for choice. In waterside planting the use of this class of trees is imperative if natural landscape effects are to be reproduced. They require little or no pruning.

MORUS alba tatarica pendula. (Tea's Weeping Mulberry.) Graceful and hardy weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground.

Each
6 feet; 2-year heads.....\$3.00

POPULUS tremula pendula. (Weeping Poplar.) One of the most showy of the top-grafted weeping trees. These trees are grafted 10 to 12 feet from ground and have tops that droop 6 to 8 feet. The head is large and graceful, the branches growing to the ground on all sides. Forms a natural "summer house." The large catkins are borne profusely in the early spring considerably before leaves, which are large and deeply serrated.

Each\$6.00

SALIX babylonica. (Weeping Willow.) The common and well-known Weeping Willow.

S. babylonica aurea. (Golden Weeping Willow.) Variety of preceding of identical habit. Differs in the intense golden hue of the branches, making it particularly handsome during the winter.

S. "Lick's Weeping." A beautiful weeper. It is a cross between the common Weeping Willow and the Black California Willow. It has the pendulous habit of the former and the large, glossy leaves of the latter.

S. vitellina aurea. (Golden Willow.) Handsome, spreading tree of rapid growth. Bark is bright golden yellow, particularly showy during winter and early spring.

Each
10 to 12 ft.....\$1.50
8 to 10 ft.....1.25
6 to 8 ft.....1.00

ULMUS glabra camperdownii. (Camperdown Elm.)

These trees have large heads. We can supply them grafted at any height desired. Always top grafted. Limbs grow outward and downward, giving the trees a remarkably picturesque aspect.

Each 10
4 to 6 in. diam.....\$7.50 \$60.00
3 to 4 in. diam.....5.00 40.00
2 to 3 in. diam.....2.50

Deciduous Shrubs

A class of shrubs too little planted in our State. Few of the evergreens are as free bloomers as the best of the deciduous. Of course, they are bare during the winter, but the beautiful, fresh spring foliage, so often accompanied by the flowers, more than compensates. To ignore them means to lose many of the very best things available for our climate.

A good general rule is to prune these shrubs when they have finished blooming. This is very necessary with such as bloom from the old wood of the previous season; observation will show which these are. To prune them when dormant spoils their chances of flowering. Those which bloom from new wood of the current season's growth can be pruned either when dormant or after flowering.

BERBERIS (Barberry.) Spreading shrubs with spines and rather small, green leaves, yellow flowers and numerous small berries.

Each 10 100
1½ to 2 ft.....\$.40 \$3.50 \$30.00

Except **B. thunbergi.**

B. vulgaris. (Common Barberry.) Europe, Asia. Branches grooved; leaves one to two inches long. Flowers and berries in numerous drooping racemes all along branches. Berries purple or red.

B. vulgaris atropurpurea. (Purple-Leaved Barberry.) A very handsome variety of the preceding, with purple leaves. Probably the best shrub of its color.

B. thunbergi. (Thunberg's Barberry.) Handsome, low-growing shrub. The branches arch outward in a very graceful manner. Leaves rather small and color beautifully in fall. Flowers borne singly along the branches; berries bright red. Very fine.

Each
1½ to 2 ft.....\$.60

CAESALPINIA gilliesi. (Poinciana gilliesi.) South America. Tall shrub or sometimes small tree. Growth very vigorous. Leaves doubly pinnate with small leaflets. Flowers large and borne in clusters, extremely showy, having light yellow petals and long, brilliant red stamens. Blooms almost continuously all summer. Sometimes called "Bird of Paradise Flower."

Each
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....\$.50

CARYOPTERIS mastachanthus. (Blue Spirea.)

China. Shrub of moderate, compact growth, with opposite, gray, downy leaves. Flowers bright blue, small but in large clusters in axils of leaves. In bloom all through the summer. Very valuable for its unusual color and long blooming period.

Each 100
2 to 3 ft.....\$.40 \$30.00

CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides (Plumbago lar-

pentae.) China. Low herbaceous perennial rarely over a foot high. Branchlets red. Flowers shaped like common Plumbago, but a beautiful deep blue and borne profusely in dense clusters during late summer and fall.

Each
4 in clumps.....\$.40

CHAENOMELES japonica (Cydonia japonica.)

(Flowering Quince.) Handsome, well-known shrubs, flowering freely in early spring. Excellent for cutting, as shoots with unopened buds will keep for two or three weeks in water, the flowers gradually unfolding. Fruit is very aromatic.

Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$1.00

C. japonica. (Japan Scarlet Quince.) China, Japan. An old favorite. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Makes an impassable and beautiful flowering hedge.

C. japonica alba. (Japan White Quince.) White shaded pink.

C. japonica grandiflora rosea. Has very large, rosy pink flowers.

C. japonica sanguinea. Flowers very dark red. Often semi-double.

CORNUS (Dogwood.) Medium-sized shrubs and small trees, with small, white flowers in numerous clusters.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$.75
2 to 3 ft.....	.60

Except *C. paucinervis*.

C. alba sibirica. (Siberian Dogwood.) Growth erect. Branches bright red, particularly conspicuous in winter. Flowers creamy; berries light blue.

C. sanguinea. Europe, Asia. Large shrub with blood-red branches. Leaves downy on both sides. Flowers greenish white, in dense clusters. Berries black.

CORYLUS maxima purpurea. (Purple-Leaved Filbert.) Large shrub with large, round leaves, intensely dark, bronzy purple in spring, becoming greenish toward fall. Very distinct even among other purple-leaved trees and shrubs.

	Each
4 to 6 ft.....	\$2.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.75
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50

DEUTZLA. Very beautiful, free-blooming, Asiatic shrubs with bell-shaped flowers produced during spring and early summer. Should certainly be more widely planted in California. All listed below are garden hybrids or varieties.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$.75
2 to 3 ft.....	.60

D. fortunei. Handsome hybrid of strong growth. Flowers are large, single and pure white.

D. lemoinei. Growth similar to preceding, but a little more vigorous. Flowers pure white. Very free flowering.

D. "Pride of Rochester." Tall growing. Flowers large and double; white, slightly tinged pink on back of petals.

D. rosea. One of our daintiest and most graceful flowering shrubs. Branches are extremely slender and arching, covered with a profusion of small, beautifully formed flowers, which are bright pink in the bud and pale flesh when fully opened. Altogether a most charming plant.

D. scabra candidissima. Growth vigorous and erect; leaves dark green. Flowers double and pure white.

D. scabra plena (D. crenata rosea plena.) Growth like preceding; leaves lighter green. Flowers double; white, tinged rose outside.

DIERVILLA (Weigela.) A most desirable class of free-flowering shrubs. In late spring they are simply a mass of trumpet-shaped flowers, showing a profusion of bloom that is almost unequaled. Colors in the different varieties range from nearly white through pink to deep red and crimson.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$.75
2 to 3 ft.....	.60

D. florida. China. An old favorite and probably still the most popular. Flowers pink, large, and borne in the utmost profusion.

D. hendersoni. Growth upright and compact. Flowers deep rose.

D. lavallei. Growth very strong. Flowers bright but very deep crimson.

D. van houttei. Growth strong and spreading. Flowers pink, shaded carmine.

ELAEGNUS longipes. Japan, China. Very ornamental shrub of spreading habit. Branchlets ruddy brown. Leaves silvery, brown-dotted beneath. Flowers small but numerous, yellowish white and fragrant, followed by scarlet fruits nearly an inch long, on elongated stalks. The fruit is not only edible, but adds greatly to the effect of the plant.

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$.75
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FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell.) Japanese shrubs bearing golden yellow flowers very early in spring. Flowers have four slender, spreading petals and appear in small clusters along the branches.

F. suspensa fortunei. A variety of more upright and vigorous growth. Petals more slender.

	Each
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$.50

F. viridissima. Large shrub with green, erect branches. Leaves very dark green, 3 to 6 inches long; flowers about one inch long.

HYDRANGEA. Well-known shrubs bearing enormous cymes or panicles of pink or white flowers. They thrive best in partial shade. Hot sun is particularly harmful to *H. hortensis* and its varieties. We are often asked about "Blue Hydrangeas." The pink kinds can be made to bear blue flowers by mixing in plenty of iron filings, old nails or any scrap iron around the roots.

H. arborescens sterilis. (Hills of Snow.) Native American shrub, considered in the East to be the best acquisition in years. Cymes shaped like our common pink variety, but snow white. Blooms from early to late summer. Of great value for sections too cold for the *hortensis* type.

	Each
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1.00



The *Philadelphus* Is Loaded With a Mass of Fragrant Blossoms in the Spring Months. The Pronounced Orange Scent of Its Delicate White Blossoms Accounts for the Name Mock Orange



LONICERA tatarica. (Tartarian Honeysuckle.) Asia. Compact, much-branched, leafy shrub of pleasing appearance. Bears small, pink flowers of typical honeysuckle form. Not at all climbing. For other honeysuckles see Climbing Plants.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$.75
2 to 3 ft.....	.60

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange; Syringa.) A well-known class of free-blooming, white-flowering shrubs of strong and tall growth. Flower in early summer after the spring bloomers.

	Each
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75
2 to 3 ft.....	.60

P. coronarius. (Garland Syringa.) Europe, Asia. Flowers creamy white, medium-sized, in very short, dense racemes; as fragrant as orange blossoms.

P. inodorus (**P. grandiflorus.**) (Large-Flowered Syringa.) Southeastern United States. Of stronger growth than the common Garland. Flowers borne profusely and larger, but not so fragrant.

PUNICA (Pomegranate.) The flowering Pomegranates are of very great value. Perfectly adapted to our climate, they are in bloom throughout the summer, lending their brilliant coloring at a period when it is greatly needed and appreciated. Foliage is neat, glossy and handsome, with ruddy tints on new growth.

	Each
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75
2 to 3 ft.....	.60

Double Red. Flowers large, very double and brilliant scarlet.

Double White. Flowers medium-sized, creamy white or light yellow.

Mad. Legrelle. Handsome variegated form. Flowers full and double, light red, conspicuously edged with white.

RIBES (Currant.) Shrubs blooming in early spring. The different kinds are very distinct in color and growth. All bloom profusely and are highly attractive.

	Each
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75
2 to 3 ft.....	.60

R. aureum. (Yellow-Flowering Currant.) Foliage shiny. Flowers yellow, tipped with red, are borne in small clusters all along branches; have a pleasing, spicy fragrance.

R. sanguineum. (Red-Flowering Currant.) California. Handsome shrub with five-lobed, rounded leaves and ruddy branches. Flowers, borne in drooping racemes, are a beautiful shade of rosy red or very deep pink. Berries large, glaucous blue. Both foliage and flowers are very handsome.

SPIRAEA (Spirea.) Small or medium-sized shrubs of very free-blooming habit, varying in appearance, color of flowers and manner of blooming. All, however, have very small flowers, but assembled into usually compact clusters of different forms.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$.75
2 to 3 ft.....	.60

H. opuloides cyanoclada. (**H. hortensis.**) China, Japan. The most common form in California. Large leaves, pink flowers in large cymes. Blooms all summer.

Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	\$1.00
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KERRIA japonica. (**Corchorus japonica.**) (Japanese Rose.) Japan. Shrub having numerous, very erect, long and slender branches with bright green bark. Flowers are clear yellow, similar to a small, single rose.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$.50

K. japonica flore pleno. (Double-Flowering Kerria.) Variety of stronger growth with very double flowers. Free blooming and deservedly popular. One of the very finest of our deciduous flowering shrubs.

	Each
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$.75
Potted, 1 to 2 ft.....	.60

LAGERSTROEMIA Indica. (Grape Myrtle.) Shrub or small tree with very smooth bark. The leaves are bright green; the flowers with their pretty, curiously crimped petals, are produced in large panicles at the end of the branches during the entire summer, and make them very desirable shrubs. We offer pink, purple and white varieties.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.25

LIPPIA citriodora. (Lemon Verbena.) South America. A well-known old favorite. Foliage strongly lemon scented. Flowers are lavender or nearly white, minute, borne in a delicate, loose panicle.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.60

S. billiardii (S. californica.) Growth erect, about six feet high. Flowers reddish pink, in elongated, dense, terminal panicles. Blooms during summer months.

S. cantoniensis (S. reevesi; S. lanceolata.) China; Japan. Medium-sized shrub with long, narrow leaves. Flowers pure white and large for the genus, borne most profusely in dense heads. Practically evergreen, as it holds most of its leaves over winter.

S. cantoniensis flore pleno. Variety of preceding with very double flowers.

S. van houttei. Garden hybrid. Moderate size. Branches arching and drooping with the weight of the flowers, which are borne so freely in spring as to cover plant completely with a mass of snowy bloom. Very beautiful and extremely hardy.

S. bumalda. (Anthony Waterer.) Dwarf but erect form, growing about three feet high. Flowers bright crimson, in flattened heads at end of branches. Blooms about midsummer.

SYMPHORICARPOS (Snowberry.) Slender shrubs with fine branches. Valued chiefly for the ornamental fruit, which remains on the plants for a long period. Common name applies only to the first two species, as the third has red berries.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$.75
2 to 3 ft.....	.60

S. albus (S. racemosus.) (Eastern Snowberry.) Indigenous to Eastern states and similar to preceding but of more erect growth. Fruiting habit about the same.

S. occidentalis. (Western Snowberry.) Native shrub of spreading, arching growth, bearing small, pink flowers and showy clusters of very large, clear white berries at ends of branches.

S. orbiculatus (S. vulgaris.) (Indian Currant; Red Fruited Snowberry.) Eastern United States. Habit similar to the others, but somewhat more compact. Loaded during fall and winter with a profuse crop of dark red, small berries in dense clusters.

SYRINGA (Lilac.) Among our best known flowering shrubs. Valued for their fine foliage and fragrant flowers, usually borne in showy panicles.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$.75
2 to 3 ft.....	.60

Alba grandiflora. Purest white, single; panicles very large and loose. Growth very vigorous.

Charles Joly. Violet purple; very double. Panicles large and compact. One of the very darkest.

Charles the Tenth. Deep ruddy purple in bud, purplish lilac when open; single. Growth strong and compact. Very free bloomer.

Chinensis sougeana (S. rothomagensis rubra.) Flowers single, red, in very large, showy panicles on long stems. Early and fine for cutting.

Comte de Paris. Red in bud; bluish purple when open. Very free blooming and later than most.

De Croncels. Red in bud; light pink when open; single; panicles large.

Gigantea. Light blue, single; both flowers and panicles extremely large. Growth upright and very strong. Bluest of all.

Gloire de Lorraine. Purplish red, single; panicles, as well as individual flowers, of large size.

Gloire des Moulins. Pink in bud, rosy lilac when open; single; very fragrant; panicles elongated. Growth compact.

Lemoinei flore pleno. Lilac blue, nearly lavender. Very double with pointed petals; panicles compact, slender and pointed. Entirely distinct in every way.

Ludwig Spaeth. Violet purple, dark; single. Flowers large, panicles long and slender. One of the best.

Mad. Abel Chatenay. Pure white, double; panicles compact. Free blooming.

Mad. Casimir-Perier. Creamy white; double; panicles large, full and compact.

Marie Legraye. White; single. Extremely free flowering, even when small.

Michel Buchner. Pale lilac, very double; panicles small and compact. Very fragrant.

Persian Cut-Leaved. Pale lilac; single; panicles loose on very long stems. Leaves deeply cut. Very free bloomer and fine for cutting.

Pres. Grevy. Bluish lilac; very double; panicles unusually large and showy. Very handsome.

Pres. Massart. Reddish purple; single.

Rubra insignis (Sanguinea.) Purplish red; single. Upright grower. Panicles on long stems; fine for cutting.

Vulgaris alba. (Common White Lilac.) Bears small panicles of pure white and very fragrant flowers.

Vulgaris purpurea. (Common Purple Lilac.) The old, best known sort.

TAMARIX (Tamarisk.) Shrubs of rapid growth, sometimes becoming small trees. Foliage very minute and greatly imitating some kinds of cypress. Flowers small but very numerous, in various shades of pink, completely covering the plants in spring.

	Each
4 to 6 ft.....	\$.75
3 to 4 ft.....	.60
2 to 3 ft.....	.50

T. algerica. Growth spreading. Foliage grayish green.

T. hispida aestivalis. Has the unusual and valuable habit of blooming twice a year, in spring and again in late summer. Growth slender and upright.

T. odessana. Asia. Growth erect and compact. Foliage plummy. Appearance entirely distinct from the others. Can be trained into quite a tree.

T. parviflora (T. africana.) Europe. Growth slender and upright. Very free bloomer and earlier than the others.

T. parviflora purpurea. Growth strong and upright. Makes a good tree. Blooms after the others. Extremely free bloomer.

T. pentandra. A fine shrub with long slender plumose branches and of very feathery and graceful growth. Leaves very small and closely crowded. Tiny pink flowers are arranged at the ends of the shoots in dense masses.

VIBURNUM (Snowball.) The first species below does not have the "Snowball" type of bloom, but is distinct and handsome.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.60

V. opulus sterile. (Common Snowball.) Well-known shrub, bearing large, globular clusters of white flowers during late spring. Foliage colors brilliantly in fall.

CLIMBING PLANTS



One Can Readily See From the Dense Mass of Growth Which the Muehlenbeckia or Wire Vine Makes, How Well It Is Adapted for Covering Walls and Unslightly Objects

MUEHLENBECKIA complexa. (Wire Vine; Tasmanian Ivy; Maiden Hair Vine; Mattress Vine; Money Vine, etc.) New Zealand. Remarkably strong-growing, evergreen, twining vine. The innumerable branches are very slender and black, resembling wire. Leaves about the size of Maiden Hair Fern. Flowers white, but entirely inconspicuous. Splendid for training up trunks of trees. If grown on "chicken wire" will make a very beautiful hedge, as the branches intertwine until a dense mass is formed.

Each
4-inch pot\$.50

ACTINIDIA chinensis. China. Very strong-growing, twining deciduous climber. Leaves very large, rounded, downy beneath. Branchlets and leaflets are densely covered with bright red hairs. Flowers, about two inches broad with five spreading petals and a mass of stamens, are creamy white, soon turning yellow. Quite out of the ordinary in every way. Each

5-inch pot\$.75

AKEBIA. Handsome twining vines with dense, semi-evergreen foliage. Flowers, borne in early spring, are small, in short racemes, a peculiar shade of livid purple.

Each
5-inch pot\$.60

A. lobata. China; Japan. Leaves of three large leaflets, deeply or slightly lobed, sometimes only wavy-margined. Foliage very dense.

A. quinata. China; Japan. Leaves of five small leaflets. Foliage more graceful and less dense than preceding.

BIGNONIA unguis-cati (B. tweediana.) Argentina. Leaflets long and narrow. Flowers lemon-yellow and usually broader than long. The vine is very graceful and handsome and will climb very high. The tendrils are hooked and adhere readily to brick, stone, cement and wood.

Each
Potted\$1.00

BOUGAINVILLEA. Very showy evergreen climbers from South America, with insignificant real flowers surrounded by three very showy bracts appearing like flowers and usually so called.

Each
4-inch pot\$.75

B. spectabilis. Leaves large, bright green. Flowers brilliant rosy magenta. Wonderfully free bloomer and one of the showiest plants in cultivation.

CAMPISIS chinensis (Bignonia grandiflora; B. chinensis.) (Chinese Trumpet Vine.) Foliage similar to common Trumpet Vine and deciduous. Flowers similarly colored, but shorter, more flaring and with much larger, spreading lobes. They are borne in a large, open pinacle. Makes a beautiful display nearly all summer; far superior to the common form. Very little known, as the ordinary Tecoma radicans has so generally been sent out by nurseries under this name.

Each
Potted\$.50

CISSUS striata (Ampelopsis sempervirens.) (Evergreen Ampelopsis.) Very handsome vine of much more dainty appearance than the deciduous kinds. Leaves small, palmate, with five dark green leaflets. Adheres by tendrils. Well liked where known.

Each
Potted\$.60

CLEMATIS. Well-known deciduous climbers clinging by their twining leafstalks. Flowers vary greatly in size, color and time of blooming. Perfectly hardy here. They require rich, light soil, plenty of moisture with good drainage.

Each
5-inch pot\$.60
4-inch pot\$.50

Except large flowering varieties.

C. paniculata. Japan. Flowers white, fragrant, very small but borne in the greatest profusion during late summer.

Large-flowering varieties. Each
Potted\$1.50

Henryi. Extremely large, almost pure white. Single.

Jackmanni. Single, medium-sized; intense violet purple. A very free bloomer and the most popular variety grown.

FICUS pumila (F. repens.) (Climbing Fig.) Extremely handsome evergreen climber with about same habit as the well-known Boston or Japan Ivy. It adheres closely to walls by its clinging tendrils. Leaves are small, dark green and heart-shaped. Has been proved perfectly hardy here by several years' test on our office building, where it has thrived admirably.

Each
4-inch pot\$.50

HARDENBERGIA monophylla alba. Very handsome Australian evergreen, twining vines. The flowers are pea-shaped, small and dainty, borne in very numerous elongated, compact clusters during late winter and early spring. Rank very high among the best winter-blooming climbers. Leaves undivided. Flowers white in utmost profusion.

Each
4-inch pot\$.75

HEDRA (Ivy.) While many plants are called "Ivy," the name really belongs to this genus. Evergreen climbers doing well in shaded locations. They cling by aerial rootlets.

Each
4-inch pot\$.50

H. helix. (English Ivy.) Europe; Africa; Asia. The well-known species with very dark green, leathery leaves, usually about five-lobed. Old vines have greenish flowers and black berries in clusters on lower part of plant.

HOYA carnosa. (Wax Plant.) Beautiful climber of moderate growth, with large, smooth, glossy, deep green leaves. Flowers white with pink center, fragrant.

Each
4-inch pot\$.75

JASMINUM (Jasmine; Jessamine.) Twining vines with white or yellow flowers, most of which are very fragrant.

Each
4-inch pot\$.60

J. azoricum. Growth rather compact. Foliage very dark green and glossy. Leaves of three small leaflets. Flowers in dense clusters, purest white, fragrant. In bloom most of the time. Evergreen. One of the handsomest.

J. beesianum. Shrub or low climber with simple leaves about one inch long. Flowers pink or deep rose, very fragrant.

J. grandiflorum. (Catalonian Jasmine.) India. Pinnate leaves. Flowers pink in bud, white when open, very large and double, delightfully fragrant. Blooms most of the time. Evergreen.

J. humile (J. revolutum.) (Italian Yellow Jasmine.) Asia. Strong grower. Pinnate leaves. Leaflets slender and pointed. Flowers bright yellow in open clusters. Evergreen. Very fine.

J. primulinum. (Double Yellow Jasmine.) China. A recent and very valuable introduction. It is not only the fastest growing Jasmine, but almost the quickest growing climber in our entire list. Leaves of three good-sized leaflets. Flowers clear primrose yellow, very large and usually double. Evergreen.

LANTANA sellowiana. (Weeping or Trailing Lantana.) Slender plant with trailing branches. Leaves small; flowers rosy lilac in long stalked, small heads. Very profuse bloomers throughout the year. Excellent for covering banks, window boxes, etc.

Each
5-inch pot\$.50

LONICERA (Honeysuckle.) Popular, free-blooming, twining vines. The following sorts are all evergreen in this climate.

Each
5-inch pot\$.60

L. japonica chinensis. (Chinese Honeysuckle.) Growth extremely strong. Old leaves dull green. New growth is reddish purple on branches and backs of leaves. Flowers white inside, purplish outside. One of the very best vines where very rapid growth and a dense mass of foliage are desired.

L. japonica halliana. (Japanese Honeysuckle.) Habit exactly like Chinese; growth equally strong and dense. Leaves are bright green above, grayish green below, not at all purplish. Flowers white, changing to yellow. Very fragrant.



Wistaria

PANDOREA (Tecoma.) Evergreen and deciduous climbers, very much like Bignonias. Flowers are tubular or trumpet-shaped, varying considerably in size.

Each
5-inch pot\$.75
4-inch pot\$.60

P. jasminoides. Australia. Vigorous evergreen climber. Leaflets small, pointed, dark green. Flowers large, the flaring lobes white shading to rosy pink inside the tube; borne in clusters. Blooms almost continuously throughout the year. Very handsome.

P. jasminoides alba. Variety of preceding. Flowers larger and entirely white. Foliage light green beneath. Flowers large, borne in clusters, light pink, striped red.

PARTHENOCISSUS (Ampelopsis.) Well-known deciduous vines climbing by tendrils. All assume most gorgeous autumnal tints, Virginia Creeper first and Boston Ivy later. For Evergreen Ampelopsis see Cissus.

Each
4-inch pot\$.50

P. quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper; Woodbine.) Eastern United States. Very well known. Leaves large with fine leaflets. Berries dark purple with a bloom, borne on red stalks. Foliage colors a most intense scarlet early in the fall.

P. tricuspidata (A. vetchi.) (Boston Ivy; Japan Ivy.) China; Japan. Perfectly distinct from Virginia Creeper. Leaves on very young plants are divided into three separate leaflets, but on older plants are merely three-lobed. Foliage is dense and very glossy.

P. tricuspidata atropurpurea. Variety of preceding with larger leaves. Young growth in spring is purple. Foliage turns bright purple in fall.

PASSIFLORA (Passion Vine.) A genus of rapid-growing, twining vines valued for their very curiously formed flowers and particularly useful for quick effect. The "corona" mentioned in descriptions is the circle of fringe-like filaments above the petals. All listed here are evergreen.

Each
5-inch pot\$.75
4-inch pot60

P. caerulea. Brazil. Growth very strong. Leaves deeply five to seven-lobed. Flowers greenish white. Corona purple at base, white in middle, blue at ends. Produces orange yellow, egg-shaped fruit in great abundance.

P. manicata ignea. (Scarlet Passion Vine.) Growth vigorous. Leaves broad, three-lobed. Flowers about four inches across, fiery scarlet, corona double, outer series blue. Tube rather short and flowers do not droop. Highly valuable for its wonderfully brilliant coloring and freedom of bloom.

P. mollissima. (Pink Passion Vine.) Andes Mountains. Leaves deeply three-lobed, downy beneath. Flowers large, drooping, rose-colored; corona short; tube long.

PHAEDRATHUS buccinatoria (Bignonia cherere.) Mexico. Leaflets long. Branches inclined to be square. Flowers about four inches long, blood red, yellow at base. Very handsome species.

Each
5-inch pot\$.75

PLUMBAGO. Very useful vines, or can be grown as spreading shrubs. Foliage clean and smooth. Flowers shaped like Phlox with very long tube. Borne in racemes throughout the season. Very free bloomers.

Each
5-inch pot\$.60
4-inch pot50

P. capensis. South Africa. Flowers a very uncommon shade of azure blue. Almost unique in color.

P. capensis alba. A variety of preceding with pure white flowers. Seems to be even more free flowering than the blue.

Each
5-inch pot\$.75
4-inch pot60



Passiflora (Passion Vine)

TECOMARIA capensis. (Tecoma capensis.) South Africa. Growth moderate. Leaflets rather small and coarsely serrated. Flowers bright orange red, slender, with protruding stamens. Evergreen.

Each
5-inch pot\$.75

VINCA. The various types of Vincas, both in the large and small leaved sorts, are of inestimable value as garden plants. For planting on banks or under the dense shade of trees they make splendid ground cover plants. Used in window boxes or hanging baskets their long trailing stems and pretty blue flowers give a light and airy decorative effect.

Each
4-inch pot\$.40

V. major. Large leaves.

WISTARIA. Deciduous, twining vines of rapid and extremely strong growth. Leaves pinnate. Flowers pea-shaped, in long, drooping racemes in early spring. When in bloom surpass almost all other climbers in profusion and beauty of flowers. For Evergreen Wistaria see Millettia.

Each
Potted\$.75

W. chinensis. (Chinese Wistaria.) Racemes nearly a foot long and very compact. Flowers are very light purple or nearly lavender and appear before the leaves. Very fragrant.

White Chinese Wistaria. Variety of preceding with pure white flowers. Otherwise identical.

W. chinensis fragrans. (Fragrant White Wistaria.) Similar to White Chinese, but flowers are intensely fragrant.

W. speciosa magnifica. Blooms a week or two later than any of the others and often again in autumn. Flowers in short panicles, lilac with greenish yellow spots. Native of eastern states.

Bamboo

A class of plants combining the greatest utility with graceful beauty. In spite of common opinion there is a great diversity of form and appearance from little dwarfs only a foot or two tall to those attaining even a hundred feet in their native haunts. With greater appreciation of the individuality of different species they are steadily attaining greater and well-deserved popularity. The cut shoots of several species afford splendid material for decoration.

Light field clumps.....Each
Except *Arundo*.....\$1.50

ARUNDINARIA *falconeri*. Himalayas. This species is unique in sending up two kinds of canes; one bears flowers and seed, but not leaves; the other leaves only. The latter are most remarkably slender, shoots 8 to 10 feet tall having only the diameter of a lead pencil at base. Leaves are slender and average four inches long, clear green. Branches several at each joint, very narrow. Very distinct in appearance.

A. *japonica* (*Bambusa metake*.) (Arrow Bamboo.) Japan. Notable among the *Arundinarias* for its very large leaves, sometimes as much as a foot long and two inches wide. Canes slender and very erect, almost completely covered with the overlapping sheaths, which are slightly bristly. Very ornamental and has economic value. When well established, yields an abundance of straight, strong canes of great value to florists and gardeners.

B. *fastuosa*. Magnificent bamboo of extremely strong and erect growth. When plants are well established the canes spring up straight as spears; when sheaths fall the canes are deep green, with very heavy, glaucous bloom; this color later changes to purple, then gradually ripens, where exposed to sun, into a beautiful, polished mahogany-brown. Entirely different from other sorts. The branches are numerous, stiff and very short. Leaves dark green with yellow blotches when old; large on ends of canes, much smaller on branches. The falling leaf sheaths are particularly beautiful, being as smooth as glass inside and stained brilliant purple.

PHYLLOSTACHYS *aurea*. Japan. Named from its golden yellow canes; but this character is found in several others. Can be recognized by the joints being close together at base of canes. Shoots come up densely, most of them being very slender and of moderate height. Leaves two to four inches long. Furnishes excellent decorative material.

P. *quilioi*. Our strongest growing, tallest and possibly hardest bamboo. Probably the species most likely to prove of greatest economic value. Growth is very rapid and mainly erect. Leaves very variable, sometimes up to a foot long by two inches broad, but mainly from three to six inches long. Canes shiny green, changing to clear yellow and possessing great strength when seasoned. Furnishes fine decorative material. Ought to be widely planted in California from an economic as well as an esthetic point of view.



Phyllostachys Quilioi

ARUNDO—False Bamboo

ARUNDO *donax*. (Giant Reed.) Orient; South Europe. Not a bamboo, but a woody plant of near relationship and somewhat similar general appearance. Canes are unbranched and bear large, sage green leaves from top to bottom. Spreads from roots and forms clumps. Good windbreak. Far hardier than any of the bamboos, hence can be used to excellent advantage where they are too tender.

A. *donax variegata*. Handsome variety of preceding. Grows about half as tall. Leaves conspicuously marked with broad, creamy white bands running lengthwise. Plant should be cut to the ground each year in March. The young growth is very striking.

Balled clumpsEach
.....\$1.00

BAMBOO SHOOTS

	10	100
10 to 12 ft. long.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
8 to 10 ft. long.....	2.50	20.00
6 to 8 ft. long.....	2.00	17.50
4 to 5 ft. long.....	1.75	15.00

Palms

The hardy palms undoubtedly constitute the chief glory of our California vegetation and go further toward creating and maintaining the semi-tropical appearance than any other class of trees or plants. Owing to great diversity in growth and habit, they can be used in many different localities for a variety of purposes. For street planting we particularly recommend *Trachycarpus excelsus* and *T. nepalensis*, as their trunks are very small and require almost no space. It should be remembered that palms can be transplanted safely no matter how large or old, if properly done.

CHAMAEROPS. Includes only the European Dwarf Fan Palm. The Japanese Fan Palms will be found under *Trachycarpus*. The former have long spines on the leafstalk; the latter have none.

3 to 4 ft.....	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$3.00
	2.50

C. humilis. (Dwarf Fan Palm.) Mediterranean region. Dwarf, hardy palm of extremely slow growth. Leaves very small with spiny stalks, segments rigid and double-pointed. A very useful palm for a small lawn. Fine for tub culture. Handsome and requires but little space.

C. humilis argentea. Variety of preceding and identical except that the dark green leaves are very silvery on lower surface. When the young leaves are first expanding, this surface faces outward, contrasting finely with the older leaves.

COCOS australis. (*C. eriospatha*.) Remarkably handsome and graceful palm. Leaves are strongly arched and even recurved. Often all the leaves on a plant are similarly bent to one side while arching, giving a unique and striking spiral effect to the whole palm. Leaf segments very long, narrow, sage green and more or less glaucous. Forms practically no trunk, at least not for many years. Splendid for lawn planting, as it will not grow out of all bounds and overshadow everything else as the date palm often does. It is thoroughly hardy here and certainly ought to be far more widely planted. Cannot be recommended too highly.

3 to 4 ft.....	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$3.00
	2.50

ERYTHEA. Fan-leaved palms. Leaves very large, on long, stout stalks. Filaments very few. Quite hardy.

2 to 3 ft.....	Each
	\$2.00

E. armata. (Blue Palm.) Lower California. Leaves are extremely glaucous, giving the plant a silvery blue hue. Leafstalks armed with curving spines. Extremely showy and entirely distinct from other palms. Growth comparatively slow.

E. edulis. (Guadeloupe Island Palm.) In our opinion the handsomest of the fan-leaved palms. The leaves, borne on very long stalks, are extremely large and hold their color for many years, so that even on plants ten or fifteen years old the lower leaves, still green, will touch the ground. Blooms comparatively young and bears large, black-skinned nuts.

LIVISTONA australis (*Corypha australis*.) Australia. Fan-leaved palm with segments cut nearly to the leafstalk, which is very long. Handsome as a pot plant and in the open ground.

Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	Each
	\$2.00



Washingtonia Filifera Robusta
(California Fan Palm)

PHOENIX canariensis. (Canary Island Date Palm; Ornamental Date Palm.) The most widely planted palm in California. Known everywhere and to all. Its ultimate great size should be remembered when planting so as to allow enough room for development. Unless there is plenty of space a small palm such as *Cocos australis* should be used instead. Like all other palms, its growth is at first exceedingly slow, but from the time it is two or three feet tall it will grow very rapidly if in good soil and given an abundance of water. Very hardy.

TRACHYCARPUS (*Chamaerops*.) Asiatic fan palms, known by the dense, black, hairy covering of the slender trunks. Often listed as *Chamaerops*, from which they are distinguished by the lack of spines on the leafstalks. They are extremely hardy, enduring more cold than any other genus of palm.

Balled, 4 to 6 ft.....	Each
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$5.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	3.50
	2.50

T. excelsus (*Chamaerops excelsa*.) (Windmill Palm.) Asia. Trunk slim and very hairy; in old specimens thicker at the top than at the base. Leaf segments are narrow and flexible; the outer third usually droops on older leaves. An excellent species for street planting. Hardest palm known.

T. fortunei. Although similar to preceding, it is nevertheless distinct. Trunk is stouter and tapers upward. Growth is slower. Leaves are larger with broader segments, more closely set; very glaucous beneath. Very handsome.

T. nepalensis. Himalayas. Trunk and general appearance similar to *T. excelsus*, but the leaves are darker, smaller and borne on shorter stalks; segments extremely rigid and never drooping. The best for very windy situations, as the leaves will not whip to pieces.

WASHINGTONIA. Fan-leaved palms of tall growth, native to California and Northern Mexico. Leaves plaited, leafstalks almost always very spiny. Of very vigorous growth if properly planted and cared for.

Each
2 to 3 ft. \$2.00
1 to 2 ft. 1.00

W. filifera. (California Weeping Palm.) Trunk attains diameter of four feet; leaves fan-shaped, with numerous divisions and whitish filaments; petioles stout, smooth, 5 to 6 feet long, margined with hooked spines.

W. robusta (*W. gracilis* or *sonorae*.) California. A distinct type; leaves drooping, much greener than preceding and with fewer white filaments. Petioles more heavily spined; much more rapid grower than *W. filifera*; trunk much more slender than that variety. Not quite as hardy.



The *Dracaena*, Where Shade Is Not Essential, Makes a Fine Tree for Street Planting

Agaves, Dracaenas, Grasses, Etc.

A group of trees and plants of very tropical appearance. The *Dracaenas* (*Cordylines*) are the only ones making real trees. The others are plants of low growth, throwing up elongated flower stalks.

AGAVE. Plants usually without any trunk, but with tall flower stalks. Leaves fleshy, bearing spines on margins and at tips.

Potted \$.75

A. americana. (Century Plant.) Tropical America. The well-known "Century Plant." Leaves are bluish gray. Has an enormous flower stalk, often over twenty feet tall, paniced toward top.

A. americana variegata. Variety of preceding with two forms. Habit the same, but leaves are either green with broad, yellow margins or very glaucous with creamy margins. Very striking.

CORDYLINAE *australis* (*Dracaena australis*; *D. indivisa*.) New Zealand. Tropical looking trees with sword-shaped leaves and very large panicles of white flowers. Often called "Dracaena Palm," which is incorrect, as they are far from palms and really closely related to the lilies, as the flowers will show. Next to the palms they are probably our most tropical looking trees.

Each
4 to 5 ft. \$3.00
3 to 4 ft. 2.00
2 to 3 ft. 1.00

YUCCA. Desert plants with spiny-pointed leaves. White flowers like lilies are borne in large, branching panicles on a stalk rising considerably above the leaves.

Each 10
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.50 \$12.50

DASYLIRION. Very ornamental desert plants with either very short trunks or none at all. Leaves very long, straight and slender, usually spiny and toothed on edges. Flowers in very tall, dense spikes. Their whole appearance is novel, attractive and interesting. Each
2 to 3 ft. \$1.50

D. acrotrichum (D. gracile.) Mexico. Habit and general appearance similar to following, but leaves are clear green.

D. glaucophyllum. Mexico. Trunk short if any. Leaves very glaucous; numerous, standing almost rigid in all directions, about two or three feet long and an inch broad. Margins armed with numerous small, spiny teeth. Flower spike about eight feet tall.

NOLINA. General appearance much the same as Dasyliirion; in fact, are only distinguished botanically. Each
2 to 3 ft. \$1.50

N. longifolia. Mexico. In time forms a trunk five or six feet tall. Leaves much like preceding, not glaucous, about an inch or more wide; older ones very drooping. Center leaves loose and slightly spiral, usually forming a tube. Decidedly handsome.

MISCANTHUS sinensis (Eulalia japonica.) Asia. Hardy perennial grass, growing four to five feet and resembling Pampas Grass on a smaller scale. The blooms have clusters of silky hairs, giving them a beautiful feathery appearance. Leaves green. We propagate only the variegated forms listed below.

M. sinensis gracillimus. Variety of preceding. Leaves only a third as broad as the type and marked with a single white line along the midrib.

M. sinensis variegatus. Another variegated variety. Leaves same breadth as in type, but with several white stripes running their full length.

M. sinensis zebrinus. Leaves slightly narrower than type. Variegation is very odd, consisting of broad, white bands across the leaves.

Each
Clumps \$1.00

MUSA ensete. (Abyssinian Banana.) Probably the most tropical-looking plant that can be grown in this part of the State. Leaves extremely large, bright green, with ruddy midribs. Needs to be sheltered from severe winds and does not like much frost. Each
Potted, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 12.50
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft. 1.00 7.50

Ferns

Whitman, Boston, Roosevelt. Each
7-inch pot \$2.00
6-inch pot 1.50
5-inch pot 1.25

Prinulas. Each
Potted \$1.25

Azaleas. Each
Potted \$2.00

PHORMIUM. Foliage plants of great economic, as well as decorative value. The leaves are sword-shaped and have wonderful tensile strength, due to a fine white fiber. Flowers are red or yellow, borne on stalks usually about twice as tall as leaves. Each
2 to 3 ft. \$1.50
1 to 2 ft. 1.00

P. tenax. (New Zealand Flax.) Leaves clear green, often six feet or longer. Flower stalks in proportion. The fiber is so plentiful that a small strip of the leaf makes excellent tying material. It is imported in great quantities from New Zealand. Makes large clumps of striking appearance.

P. tanax variegatum. (Variegated New Zealand Flax.) Variety of preceding, identical in all respects except that leaves are conspicuously striped lengthwise with creamy white.

CORTADERIA (Gynerium.) (Pampas Grass.) Well-known plants succeeding everywhere in the State. There are several good forms in addition to the common sort. Each 10
Field clumps \$1.50 12.50

C. argentea (Gynerium argenteum.) South America. The most widely cultivated but not the handsomest sort. Plumes white.

C. quila jubatum. Very handsome species. Growth like the rest, but has broader leaves and more feathery, glossy, lavender-colored plumes. Often called Purple Pampas Grass. Blooms freely and is remarkably handsome.

C. roi des roses. Leaves narrow. Plumes rosy purple. Winter bloomer.

C. variegated. Growth lower than the rest. Leaves narrower, with white stripes.

ZOYSIA tenuifolia. (Velvet Grass.) Very dense grass, forming a beautiful turf. Leaves thread-like. Requires very little water. Will grow well in the sun or under the dense foliage of evergreen trees. It resembles very much a piece of green velvet, hence the name. Very valuable for rockery work.

Velvet Grass. Each
In flats \$2.00



Boston Sword Fern



Cherokee Roses

Rose growing is a specialty with us. One of the influences that originally determined the location of our nursery at Niles was the fact that soil and climate were most perfectly adapted to the growth of splendid plants of this beautiful and favorite flower. To these natural advantages we add many years of experience and experiment, so that we honestly believe that no better roses than ours are grown anywhere.

Our assortment is constantly changing. Unless a variety has some marked point in its favor, it is dropped. New varieties are constantly being tested, and if found valuable are propagated and offered for sale.

Every rosebush we sell is grown entirely in the open ground and almost all are budded. In spite of the pretended objections offered by disseminators of weak plants on their own roots, there is absolutely no doubt that the budded plants are far superior. (There are a very few unimportant exceptions and these we grow from cuttings, anyway.) The only possible objection is that the budded may send up suckers but as we use the right kind of stocks and carefully disbud them, this is very unlikely to occur. A further preventive is to plant them so that the point where they have been budded shall be three or four inches below the surface.

The abbreviations following the variety refer first to the family the rose belongs to. To illustrate (H. P. HYBRID PERPETUAL.) Then the name of the originator when known. After this the year the variety was introduced. For example: LOS ANGELES, HOWARD and SMITH, 1915.

PLANTING AND PRUNING

Roses will grow and bloom if planted with only ordinary care, but far better results will be obtained with a little extra attention to details. The ground should be thoroughly spaded and, unless very rich, should have some well-rotted manure worked in. Fresh manure is likely to kill the plants unless placed on the surface as a mulch after planting is completed. If soil is light and sandy, it is well to work in a good proportion of heavy soil. The bushes are partially pruned before leaving the nursery. Climbers and very strong varieties may be planted as they are, but weak growers should be pruned back even further. Examine the roots carefully; if calluses have formed at the tips, let them remain as they are. Where the ends show no calluses, cut off the tips so that the fresh wood will come into close contact with the soil. Straighten out all roots and as the dirt is filled in see to it that it is well packed around them; this keeps out the air and encourages a prompt growth of rootlets. Be sure that the rose is planted enough lower than it grew so that the point where it is budded shall be three or four inches beneath the surface. If the plants are at all dry, soak them overnight in a bucket of water before planting.

Tree roses are to be handled in about the same way. They are pruned back pretty well before shipment. It is absolutely necessary to stake them when planted and to keep them staked thereafter, as the stems never attain sufficient strength to support the heavy top during severe winds.

Further pruning varies with different classes of roses, but all should be cut back at least once a year before new growth has started. Weak

growers require the most pruning, strong growers the least. In all cases the short, crooked growth should be removed entirely and the strongest shoots cut back moderately, leaving enough to form a basis for new growth. When pruning standards it is necessary to give attention to the form of the head, so that it may remain symmetrical and globular.

MILDEW AND APHIS

When the leaves show a whitish mould, they are attacked by mildew, which is a fungus disease developing rapidly under certain climatic conditions. It is far worse in some sections than others, and certain varieties are particularly subject to it. The remedy is powdered sulphur applied promptly as soon as the disease appears. This should be done in the morning while the dew is still on the plants. Put the powdered sulphur in a piece of burlap and sift it as evenly as possible all over the foliage.

Aphis or Green Flies are the little sucking insects that attack the new soft wood. They are usually kept in check where the plants are sprinkled daily with a strong stream of water. If this cannot be done, remove as many as possible when they first appear and sprinkle the plants well with tobacco water in which a little whale-oil soap has been dissolved. They multiply with wonderful rapidity, so it may be necessary to repeat the treatment two or three times.

DESCRIPTIONS

Varieties are first divided into classes. The characteristics of each class are fully explained below and the abbreviations are used in designating the class of each variety.

After the names of varieties we give name of

originator or disseminator and year of introduction, whenever these are known.

We have tried to make all descriptions fair and conservative; every variety cannot be "one of the very best."

Our assortment is continually changing. We are testing and adding new varieties all the time and dropping those in least demand to keep assortment within a reasonable number. The most recent introductions are listed first.

HYBRID TEA (H. T.)

A class of comparatively recent origin and today the most important of all. They were originated by crossing the Tea with the Hybrid Perpetual class, but since varieties have become so numerous many of the new ones are seedlings or results of crosses within the class. They show a blending of the beauty, delicacy and perpetual blooming habit of the Teas with the vigor and great hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual group. Many have the tea scent very strongly developed, while the fragrance of others suggests the Hybrid Perpetuals. As a class they are much harder than the Teas and generally bear their flowers on longer stems, making them better, as a rule, for cutting.

TEA (T.)

Formerly this class had a monopoly on the so-called "tea-scent," which was one of their most distinctive characters, but now by repeated hybridizing many of the Hybrid Teas possess the same fragrance fully developed. As a general rule, to which as usual there are exceptions, their growth is very slender and not so very vigorous. Foliage is almost always very glossy. Their tendency is to bloom continuously. They require considerable pruning, good soil and proper care, but will well repay all the care and attention they receive.

HYBRID PERPETUAL (H. P.)

The name of this class is somewhat misleading. All are supposed to bloom, not only in the spring, but at intervals throughout the summer and fall. This varies from some sorts that bloom almost continually to others which have but few flowers after the main crop. They are all extremely hardy and resistant to cold, enduring a much lower temperature than either of the foregoing groups. Growth is usually vigorous and upright, often with long, unbranched canes. Stems are always strong, frequently very long, and flowers are usually borne erect. Foliage is rough and entirely without the glossy surface so pronounced in the Teas. The fragrance is likewise distinct, readily recognized, but hardly possible to describe. They drop their leaves and become thoroughly dormant during winter.

This class was originated about 1835 by crossing the old Damask Perpetual Rose with the Bourbons. Since then all sorts of crosses have brought new blood into the group.

PERNETIANA (Pern.)

The most recent class of roses. Originated by J. Pernet-Ducher, of Lyons, France, as the result of a cross between Persian Yellow (Austrian Briar) and Antone Ducher (Hybrid Perpetual). His first introduction from this cross was Soleil d'Or, sent out in 1900.

It is a truly wonderful group and the startling color effects obtained in the handful of varieties to date is doubtless only a foretaste of what may be expected in the future.

For many years progress in roses, while steady, has been slow, with few distinct breaks from what has been accomplished previously. But here we have colors hitherto absolutely unknown in roses, striking combinations and contrasts, a distinct kind of foliage, and, in one of the most recent sorts, a freedom of bloom not equaled by any other rose of high rank. All are decidedly thorny, some extremely so.

Possibly due to professional jealousy, some prominent rose specialists refuse to accept the name Pernetiana, so these roses will often be found under the title "Hybrid Briars." There is also a tendency to include some of them in the Hybrid Teas. We follow Pernet-Ducher's own classification of varieties, as it seems only reasonable to assume that, having originated the class, he is competent to judge. However, all below doubtless contain Tea blood except Beaute de Lyon, Juliet and Soleil d'Or.

(The colors in this class are so unusual, with often many different shades and tones as well as entirely distinct colors blended or combined in one flower, that it is almost an impossibility to describe them adequately. In most cases it is really necessary to see the flowers to appreciate the coloring.)

POLYANTHA (Poly.)

Characterized by small flowers borne in usually large clusters. In most other respects there are few points of similarity. They are all of rampant growth and with the exception of Climbing Cecile Brunner, bloom only in the spring.

DWARF POLYANTHA (Dwf. Poly.)

Low-growing varieties, having flowers in clusters and blooming all summer. Used for forcing as well as outside culture.

NOISETTE (Nois.)

Also called Champney Roses, which is the name they should really bear. All are climbers and range in color from yellow to white; none red or pink. They require very little pruning.

MOSS

So called from the sepals being covered with moss-like glands. Handsome in the bud stage only.

CHEROKEE (Cher.)

A beautiful class of climbers, mainly single-flowered, with glossy evergreen foliage. Often trained on wire fencing to form hedges.

IRISH SINGLE

The Irish Single Roses are attaining great popularity in California. They are apparently Teas or possibly hybrids. Very free blooming.

	Each	10	100
Prices	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00

Anna de Diesbach (H. P.; Lacharme, 1858.)
Bright pink. Flowers are large, of strong texture and beautifully colored. Has the fragrance of the class well developed.

Antoine Rivoire (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1896.)
Silvery flesh with salmon or even carmine center. Medium to large. Buds short pointed. Outer petals reflexed when open. Very double; fragrant. Growth is moderate, stems long, production good. Excellent.

Augustine Guinoisseau or White La France (H. T.; Guinoisseau, 1889.) White, faintly suffused flesh pink. Generally like La France, but paler. Exceptionally fragrant.

* VARIETIES STARRED ARE CLIMBERS.

- Beaute de Lyon** (Pern.; Pernet-Ducher, 1910.) Superb coral red, lightly shaded yellow. The half-developed flowers are much the same shade as a ripe tomato. The buds are curiously globular, with tips of petals overlapping; about saucer-shape when fully open.
- Belle Siebrecht** or **Mrs. W. J. Grant** (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1895.) Bright rosy pink. Flowers large, well formed and sweetly perfumed. Buds are long and tapering. Grows vigorously and blooms freely. A thoroughly fine variety.
- Bessie Brown** (H. T.) Creamy white; very large, fragrant. An old favorite and not likely to be relegated into oblivion in the near future.
- Baroness Rothschild** (H. P.; Pernet, 1867.) Pale rose, tinted white. Beautifully formed; grows vigorously. Without fragrance, but fine in all other respects.
- Beaute Inconstante** (T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1893.) Copper red, shaded carmine and yellow. Colors are beautifully blended and form a very unusual combination. Handsome in bud and even more so when opened, as the coloring shows then to best advantage. Semi-double. Very free blooming.
- ***Beauty of Glazenwood**, see *Fortune's Yellow*.
- ***Billard et Barre** (T.) Clear canary-yellow; turning to golden yellow; buds and flowers large and cup-shaped. A strong grower. Marechal Niel has long held first place among the yellow climbers, but it remains to be seen whether this variety will not become even more popular.
- Bridesmaid** (T.; Moore, 1893.) Clear, bright pink, very full and well formed. A sport from Catherine Mermet and very similar except in color. Beautiful and popular.
- Captain Christy** (H. T.; Lacharme, 1873.) Delicate flesh pink, medium to large. Petals have a satiny texture. Often included in the Hybrid Perpetual class, but as one of its parents was Safrano, it certainly belongs with the H. T.'s.
- Caroline Goodrich** (H. P.) Light red, very double; rich in fragrance. Of vigorous growth; can be used as a low climber.
- Catherine Mermet** (T.; Guillot, 1869.) Pink shading to amber in center. Flowers are large and well formed. Free bloomer.
- ***Cherokee Double White** (Cher.) See *Fortune's White*.
- ***Cherokee Single White** (Cher.; Lindley, 1820.) White with conspicuous yellow stamens. The flowers are always single, very large and fragrant. Foliage is very beautiful, being fully evergreen and rich, deep, lustrous green. Native of China and Japan, but naturalized in the southeastern states, whence its name.
- ***Cherokee Pink** (Cher.; Hockbridge, 1909.) About the same as preceding except that flowers are noticeably larger and ruddy pink. Single.
- Chrissie MacKellar** (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1913.) Orange pink, veined carmine. Difficult coloring to describe. Free flowering and richly scented. Semi-double with pointed buds.
- ***Climbing American Beauty** (H. P.) Cerise red. Flowers medium size, double and possessing a rich fragrance due to its Wichuraiana blood, which is also evident in its glossy, rich foliage, doubtless mildew proof. Growth extremely vigorous.
- ***Climbing Bridesmaid** (T.; Dingee.) Pink. A climbing form of the beautiful and popular Bridesmaid, having larger flowers.
- ***Climbing Captain Christy** (H. T.; Ducher, 1881.) Flesh pink. Flowers same as in bush form.
- ***Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria** (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1897; or Mrs. Robert Peary (Dingee), 1896.) White faintly suffused lemon yellow. Identical with "Kaiserin" except in vigorous climbing habit.
- ***Climbing Madame Caroline Testout** (H. T.; Chauvry, 1902.) Bright pink. Identical with "Testout" except in habit. Climbs vigorously; blooms freely. Could not be recommended too highly.
- Clio** (H. P.) Large, flesh-colored flowers, shaded pink; vigorous grower and a really grand rose, somewhat on the order of Baroness Rothschild. Borne profusely and continuously.
- ***Crimson Rambler** (Poly.; Turner, 1893.) Well known. Blooms but once a year. Wonderfully showy when in bloom. Not fragrant.
- ***Cloth of Gold** (Nois.; Coquereau, 1843.) Deep yellow center, tinted sulphur toward edges. Flowers large, full and very handsome. Not a very free bloomer.



Kindness. This Irish Rose Still Maintains Its Popularity Among Rose Enthusiasts

Columbia. Very large rose of a wonderful, glowing pink color when fully open. An excellent feature of this rose is that the color deepens as it opens and is lasting.

Colleen (H. T.) Brilliant rose pink with deeper rose crimson veneering on creamy yellow ground.

***Dr. Wm. Van Fleet** (Wich.) Buds long and pointed; flowers beautiful flesh pink on long stems. Foliage glossy green.

Duchess of Sutherland (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1912.) Bright rose pink. Buds very long pointed, borne on splendid strong stems carrying flowers perfectly erect. Very double. Petals large and very conspicuously veined. The bush is unusually good, vigorous, strong and erect, with fine foliage and few thorns.

*VARIETIES STARRED ARE CLIMBERS.

***Dorothy Perkins (Wichuraiana Hybrid; Jackson & Perkins, 1902.)** Shell pink. Blooms in spring only, when it is literally covered with innumerable dainty, pink, double flowers. Foliage is glossy, attractive and does not mildew. Sweetly scented. Very strong climber.

Dr. William Gordon (H. P.) Pink flowers; petals edged with white and prettily imbricated; very strong grower. One of the best brilliant pink varieties and should be in every garden.

Duchess of Albany (H. T.; Paul, 1888.) Deep rose, nearly red. Resembles La France except in color. Blooms freely. Sometimes called "Red La France."

Dr. Gallaway. Cerise red. New and very distinctive with long, peculiar drooping petals.

Edith Part (H. T.; McGredy, 1913.) Carmine with chamois flushed pink. The pointed buds open beautifully, each petal as it expands shows a rosy cream upper surface, while the center is warm carmine, making a delightful combination. Flowers are medium to large, double and moderately fragrant. Stems carry flowers erect. A splendid rose.

Elizabeth Rowe (Moss; Rowe, 1866.) Beautiful pink. One of the best moss roses.

Eugene Furst. Very dark velvety maroon. Flowers of medium size, rather flat and borne freely. Growth moderate.

Emereur du Maroc (H. P.; Guinoisseau, 1858.) Very dark velvety maroon. Flowers of medium size, rather flat and borne freely.

Erna Teschendorff (Dwf. Poly.) The color is a brilliant carmine red. It is a very free bloomer and has a permanency of color which has always been lacking in other roses of this class.

***Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins) (Wich.)** Flowers double, bright scarlet, produced in clusters; a fine novelty. Anyone having seen Dorothy Perkins in bloom can well imagine what a magnificent sight this brilliant red rose is when in full bloom.

Farbenkonigin (H. T.; Hinner, 1902.) Bright carmine overlaid with silvery gloss. Color deep at base, light toward tips. Petals two-toned. Large and full. Free blooming. Very handsome.

Francis Scott Key (H. T.) Deep red; flowers large, very double and well formed; strong grower.

***Fortune's Yellow (Brought from China by Fortune, 1845.)** Creamy yellow, shaded orange and rose. Semi-double. Thought to be a hybrid of Cherokee and Banksia. Blooms only once a year, but that once is well worth while. There probably is no other rose that has such a profusion of bloom at one time. The color varies greatly, many different shadings appearing on one plant. It also rejoices in the following synonymous names: Beauty of Glazenwood, Hester, San Rafael and Watkins.

Francisca Kruger (T.; Nabonnand, 1879.) Deep chamois, shaded peach pink. Buds particularly fine.

Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.; Lambert, 1900.) Snow white. Flowers extremely large, yet beautifully formed. Blooms six inches broad are nothing uncommon. Growth is strong and vigorous, with abundant foliage. It is one of the very best bloomers in this division. Superb. Sometimes called White American Beauty.



Juliet (Pern.; Paul, 1910)

General MacArthur (H. T.; Hill, 1905.) Fiery red. In referring to this rose before, we said it was destined to attain the greatest popularity. Our confidence was well grounded.

General-Superior Arnold Janssen (H. T.; Leenders, 1912.) Deep carmine. Flowers large, double, well formed and hold their shape until they wither.

George Arends (H. T.; Hinner, 1910.) Delicate pink. A large, handsome rose of solid color and good form. Widely heralded as "Pink Frau Karl Druschki," but does not look like a sport from that variety. Growth is so rampant that it could easily be trained up as a climber and maybe should be classed as such.

Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau (H. P.; Guinoisseau, 1908.) Bright vermilion red, shaded velvety crimson. A truly magnificent red. Considered by many good judges to be superior to Ulrich Brunner, which is saying a good deal. It is probably at least as good and under some conditions better. In any event, it is a splendid rose of large size, brilliant color and a beautiful form.

***Gloire de Margottin (H. P.; Margottin, 1887.)** Dazzling red. Flowers fragrant, very large, full and symmetrically formed. Growth fairly vigorous. Bears a good crop of magnificent blooms.

Gloire des Rosomanes (Bourbon; Vibert, 1825.) Bright red. Better known in California as "Ragged Robin." Buds produced in large clusters, but open consecutively, keeping it always in bloom. The open flowers are loose and semi-double, of no value individually, but very showy. Splendid hedge rose.

General Jeff (H. T.) Large, rosy crimson flowers; cup-shaped when full blown. Growth vigorous.

*VARIETIES STARRED ARE CLIMBERS.

George Dickson (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1912.) Deep scarlet, shaded velvety crimson. The coloring is wonderfully rich, especially in half-opened flowers, the ground color red with scarlet tips, while the inside of the expanding petals is nearly black. Large, very full, with enormous petals. Fragrance is very rich. Growth extremely vigorous, almost like a climber.

Gorgeous (H. T.) Flowers large, well formed, chrome yellow, shading to copper.

Grace Molyneux (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1908.) Creamy apricot with flesh center. Large, finely formed, fragrant and free blooming. A lovely rose.

Gruss an Teplitz (H. T.; Geschwind, 1897.) Rich scarlet, overlaid with crimson, particularly in spring. The ground color is intensely red, unsurpassed by any other. A wonderful free bloomer. Growth extremely vigorous, sometimes classed as a climber. An excellent garden variety and unexcelled as a hedge rose.

Hadley (H. T.) Excellent, dark, velvety crimson variety with long stems, carrying flowers well above foliage. Very fragrant.

Hilda Richardson (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1913.) Milk white, flushed rosy lilac at tips. Flowers are small or medium, semi-double, opening to saucer-shape, with golden yellow stamens very conspicuous.

Harisoni or Harrison's Yellow (Austrian Briar.) Large, double, deep yellow flowers. Foliage glossy green and very healthy.

Helen Gould (H. T.; Lambert, 1899.) Rosy crimson. Flowers medium to large, full and borne freely.

***Hiawatha (Hybrid Wich.)** Flowers rich crimson with white center. Very pretty; always in bloom. A very strong grower.

His Majesty (H. T.; McGredy, 1909.) Vermilion. Has a large, long bud and opens rather flat. Fragrance very rich, suggestive of the H. P.'s. Stems long, flowers often clustered. Growth is vigorous and upright, freely branching.

Hoosier Beauty (H. T.) Long buds and large, perfect flowers of rich, dazzling crimson-scarlet; fragrant. Vigorous growth and good bloomer.

Honorable Ina Bingham (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1905.) Pure pink. Very large, semi-double with enormous petals. Stems strong. Very effective.

Hugh Dickson (H. P.; H. Dickson, 1904.) Brilliant crimson, tinted scarlet. A thoroughly fine rose. Has been fully tested in this climate and found perfectly adapted to it. Has large, finely formed, fragrant flowers; blooms well and is healthy and vigorous.

Irish Elegance (Irish Single; A. Dickson, 1905.) Apricot, shaded orange and pink. Buds particularly handsome. Always in bloom. A great favorite.

J. B. Clark (H. T.; H. Dickson, 1905.) Scarlet shaded crimson in spring, but brilliant red in fall. Very large, nearly semi-double, opening widely to show the deep yellow stamens, which contrast well with the petals. Fragrance rich. Growth very strong and remarkably spreading.

Jessie (Dwf. Poly.) Bright crimson scarlet, double flowers in huge clusters. One of the best baby or dwarf roses.



Paul Neyron

John Cuff (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1908.) Carmine pink. Flowers are very large, loose and with enormous petals, about the largest we have ever seen in a rose. Free bloomer with a remarkably profuse spring crop.

Juliet (Pern.; Paul, 1910.) Outside of petals old gold, interior rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as the flowers expand. The effect in the expanding bud stage is indeed striking; the edges and tips of petals roll back slightly and show an intense contrast of bright cherry red against the buff shade. Flowers are rather large, very double, fairly fragrant and borne in moderate quantity. Bush is handsome, growing vigorously and erect, with very dark green, glossy foliage. Exceedingly thorny.

Jubilee (H. P.; Henderson, 1898.) Deep crimson, shaded maroon; almost black. Buds pointed.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.; Lambert, 1891.) White faintly suffused lemon yellow. Almost universally known in California and easily the most popular white variety in the H. T. class. Flowers are large, very full and beautifully formed, with reflexed outer petals. Bush is vigorous and healthy.

Killarney (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1898.) Flesh suffused pink. Semi-double. Buds long pointed and very beautiful. Free blooming. Very fragrant.

Killarney Brilliant (H. T.) Growth as strong as that of its parent, Pink Killarney, and an equally free bloomer; color most brilliant pink.

Konigin Carola (H. T.) Satiny rose with reverse petals silvery rose; very free flowering. Grand La France-like flowers. Habit of Caroline Testout.

La Detroit (H. T.; Breitmeyer, 1904.) Shell pink, tinted soft rose. Color very pleasing and does not fade. Beautiful both in bud and when open. Free bloomer.

Lady Dunleath (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1913.) Pale yellow with deep golden center. It is surpassingly graceful and dainty at every stage. The buds are remarkably long pointed and slender, with noticeably elongated, narrow sepals. Open flowers are cupped and as the bloom expands the color greatly deepens. Stems are very long and slender, but strong enough to carry the flowers. Free blooming and delightfully fragrant.

* VARIETIES STARRED ARE CLIMBERS.

- *Lady Gay (Wich.)** Flowers double in clusters; cerise pink, shading on edge of petals to a very soft pink. Vigorous grower; will cover a large porch in an incredibly short time.
- Lady Ursula (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1908.)** Flesh pink. Flowers large, full and beautifully formed; center high with reflexed petals. Tea scented.
- La France (H. T.; Guillot, 1867.)** Pink, tinted silvery bluish. Flowers large and borne freely. Delightfully fragrant, excelling nearly all others in this respect. One of the great favorites.
- *Lamarque (Nois; Marechal, 1830.)** White. The most popular white climber in California. Flowers borne continually and in great profusion. Has more abundant foliage than most of the other free-blooming climbers.
- Laurent Carle (H. T.)** Brilliant velvety carmine. Buds long, perfect form. Robust grower and continually in bloom.
- Leuchtfleur (H. T.)** Deep, rich velvety crimson; good form and free flowering.
- Liberty (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1900.)** Crimson scarlet. A fine, free, continuous bloomer. Flowers medium sized, well formed and richly colored. Excellent for forcing as well as for planting out. A fine "all-around" variety.
- Lyon (Pern.; Pernet-Ducher, 1907.)** Shrimp pink or coral; center salmon-shaded chrome yellow. No rose ever made a quicker leap into popularity. Its color is gorgeous, form unsurpassed and fragrance delightful. Flowers are occasionally of enormous size, but always faultlessly formed.
- *Madame Alfred Carriere (Nois.; Schwartz, 1879.)** Creamy white. A Hybrid Noisette, hence hardier than the rest of the class. Flowers are large, finely formed and borne profusely. Growth strong and vigorous. A very valuable variety, particularly for Oregon and Washington.
- Madame Caroline Testout (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1890.)** Bright pink. Almost too well known on the Pacific Coast to require description. The official city flower of Portland. Flowers of the largest size and beautifully formed. Free blooming, vigorous and healthy.
- Mad. Jules Grolez (H. T.)** Beautiful satiny china rose; flowers large, double and well formed; very free flowering. A fine hedge rose and unsurpassed for massing. A long row of the sturdy plants in full bloom forms a hedge that one will long remember for its unusual and enchanting beauty, and the dainty foliage that remains after the flowers have faded.
- Magna Charta (H. P.; Paul, 1876.)** Rosy red. Flowers very large, full and fragrant. Grows vigorously and blooms freely.
- Maman Cochet (T.; Cochet, 1893.)** Deep rose pink on outer petals, but very light in center. Buds extremely large and beautifully formed, with outer petals well reflexed. Being very full, they hold their form until withered. Magnificent in every way. One of the most popular varieties in California and generally known as "Pink Cochet."
- Maman Cochet, Red (Niles Cochet, T.; California Nursery Co., 1906.)** Cherry red on outer petals, lighter within. A sport from the popular Maman Cochet and a far better rose. The pink of the latter is replaced by a bright red, which at some seasons becomes decidedly brilliant. The flowers are just a trifle smaller. Stems are better, carrying flowers fairly well. It is a remarkably free bloomer, particularly in the fall, at the very time when its color is at its best. Succeeds splendidly as a "standard" as well as in bush form. A remarkably strong grower.
- Maman Cochet, White (T.; Cook, 1897.)** White with outer petals blushed. The largest of all the Cochet roses. Buds and flowers magnificently formed and borne very freely.
- Madame Edouard Herriot or Daily Mail (Pern.; Pernet-Ducher, 1913.)** Superb coral red, shaded yellow at base, passing to shrimp red. At first sight it seems artificial. The flowers are moderately large and semi-double. Buds perfectly formed and magnificently colored. This would seem to be enough for one variety, but beyond all this it has the further merit of being the freest blooming rose we have ever known. Its floriferousness surpasses everything else, good and bad. It is not only profuse, but continuous. The flowers do not last long, but more are always coming. Called "Daily Mail" as a result of winning gold cup offered by that paper for best new rose at International Horticultural Exposition, London. Also received the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society of England.
- Marcella (H. T.; Paul, 1913.)** Salmon flesh. Buds buff. Large, well formed and handsome. Growth strong and erect. Free and continuous bloomer. Good for cutting.
- Melody (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1911.)** Saffron yellow with primrose edges and tips. Flowers are of medium size, sometimes very large, particularly in fall; very double, but always opening freely into a lovely flower with reflexed outer petals and fine center. The fragrance is delightfully rich, probably unexcelled. Plant grows vigorously, has very dark green foliage, which is violet when young and mildew proof at all stages. Stems are splendid, long and slender, but stiff.
- Marquis de Querhoent (T.; Godard, 1901.)** Carmine on flesh or yellow ground. Color decidedly variable. Very free bloomer. Spring flowers are only fair, but coloring in fall is very brilliant.
- Mary Countess of Ilchester (H. T.)** Forms flowers of great size, deliciously scented and produced freely on long stems. This, with its large, circular, smooth petals of warm crimson carmine color, makes it a very distinctive variety, which should be widely planted.
- Mlle. Cecile Brunner (Dwf. Poly.; Ducher, 1880.)** Salmon pink. The clustered flowers are small, daintily formed and exquisitely colored. The little buds are especially beautiful. Blooms constantly. A truly charming rose.
- Miss Kate Moulton (H. T.; Hill, 1907.)** Pink, tinted silvery flesh. Almost faultlessly formed. Outer petals very large and most strongly reflexed, while inner petals maintain a high, pointed center. Quite a free bloomer. Superlative in form and excellent in other respects.
- Morning Glow (H. T.)** Bright, silvery pink. Is quite similar to Radiance. Very fragrant.
- Mrs. David Jardine (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1908.)** Bright rose pink, faintly suffused salmon. Flowers come singly on fine, long, strong stems. Very fine.

* VARIETIES STARRED ARE CLIMBERS.



The Richmond, With Its Erect Stems and Pointed and Well Shaped Buds, Is a Standard for Greenhouse Culture. An Excellent Rose for Outdoor Culture

Mrs. George Shawyer (H. T.; Lowe & Shawyer, 1911.) Brilliant rose pink. Almost solid color. Large, full and well formed. Highly recommended for forcing.

Mrs. Campbell Hall (T.) Delicate creamy buff, edged and suffused rosy carmine. Large, full and exquisitely formed.

Mrs. Charles E. Pearson (H. T.; McGredy, 1913.) Orange, flushed red, apricot, fawn and yellow. Coloring may be said to be intermediate between Lyon and Mad. Edouard Herriot. Buds are pointed; open flowers reflexed-globular to nearly flat, double and faintly fragrant. Growth moderate or rather short. Stems short, but strong, carrying flowers finely. Blooms freely and has a very high coloring.

Mrs. Charles Russell (H. T.; Montgomery, 1912.) Rosy carmine with scarlet center. One of the very best and of American origin. Color is brilliant and pleasing. Flower is beautifully formed, with petals of wonderful substance. The stems could not be better and flowers always come singly. Simply grand as a cut flower.

Mrs. Charles Hunter (H. T.; Paul, 1912.) Cerise, nearly red. Buds short pointed; open flowers have all petals reflexed. Stems carry flowers perfectly erect. Very free blooming both spring and fall. Growth moderate, freely branching.

Mrs. Franklin Dennison (H. T.) White, suffused with yellow and shading to apricot at base. Flowers very large and full.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt (H. T.; McGredy, 1913.) Salmon ground, with carmine, yellow and flesh mixed in. Buds are moderately pointed and open flowers very double, of medium size and slightly fragrant. Growth moderate and spreading. Stems short but strong.

Mr. Herbert Hawksworth (T.; A. Dickson, 1912.) Creamy white, light yellow at base. Straw color in bud. The open flowers are particularly beautiful owing to their unusual globular, cup-shaped formation, with tips of petals slightly recurved. Fragrance is very sweet. Stems are fairly good; flowers nod slightly.

Mrs. Myles Kennedy (T.; A. Dickson, 1906.) Delicate silvery white shaded buff, with pink center. Large, full and finely formed.

Mrs. Sam Ross (H. T.; H. Dickson, 1912.) Flesh, suffused salmon and underlaid with buff. Color hard to describe, but delicate, unique and very pleasing. Flowers cupped, with outer petals slightly reflexed. Best in fall.

Mrs. John Laing (H. P.; Bennett, 1887.) Shell pink. Easily one of the best pinks in the H. P. class. Flowers are beautifully formed, finely colored, extremely fragrant and borne freely on strong stems. Splendid for cutting. A thoroughly good variety.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford (H. P.; A. Dickson, 1894.) Deep rosy pink, tinted pale flesh. Flowers large, handsomely formed and borne freely.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (H. T.; Hill, 1903.) Flesh pink; outer petals creamy white. Open flowers large, full and very well formed. Color delicate, but is held well.

Mrs. Wm. H. Cutbush (Dwf. Poly.) Baby Rambler habit with pale pink flowers of Dorothy Perkins; blooms in profusion summer and autumn.

Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe (H. T.; McGredy, 1912.) Bright "sweet-pea mauve." So termed by its introducer. Shade is very unusual, but runs toward pink with us. Flowers of good size and well formed. Growth is vigorous. Runs close to the H. P. class.

Nerissa (H. T.; Paul, 1912.) Pink, flushed carmine; buds cream, flushed salmon. Coloring resembles Antone Rivoire. Buds sharply short pointed; open flowers have high center with reflexed outer petals.

Ophelia (H. T.; Paul, 1912.) Salmon flesh shaded rose with chamois center. A rose that is lovely at every stage. The buds and flowers are beautifully formed and colored, enhanced by rich veining on the petals. Stems are long and carry flowers erect. Could hardly be praised too highly.

Orleans (Poly.) A dwarf variety like Baby Rambler, with masses of pink flowers. A variety of recent introduction.

Peachblossom (T.) Yellow at base, shading into a beautiful shell pink. Very fragrant.

Paul Neyron (H. P.; Levet, 1869.) Dark rose. The largest rose in cultivation. The buds are as large or larger than the best American Beauties grown under glass and are borne freely in the open ground. As an outdoor rose it far excels American Beauty, for which it is often mistaken. Growth is strong and vigorous.

Persian Yellow (Austrian Briar; From Persia, 1837.) Bright yellow. Small but quite double. Foliage faintly scented. Particularly interesting as being one of the parents of the wonderful Pernetiana class.

Pink Gem (Poly.) An improved type of Cecile Brunner flowers; a shade more pink.

Prairie Queen. Color bright pink, sometimes with a white stripe. Large, compact and globular; very full and double.

Prima Donna (H. T.) The color is a lovely shade of pink, changing to silvery pink; petals undulated or waved on the edges. Flowers of the very largest size, on long strong stems abundantly produced. Its size, fragrance, wonderful lasting qualities, freedom of growth and bloom and distinctiveness, place it in the very forefront of roses.

* VARIETIES STARRED ARE CLIMBERS.

Queen of Edgely or Pink American Beauty (H. P.; Floral Exchange, 1897.) Pink. Sport from American Beauty. Just the same, except much lighter colored. An elegant rose, certainly deserving of its synonym, "Pink American Beauty."

Radiance (H. T.; Cook, 1909.) Soft carmine pink. Flowers are large and cup-shaped, unusually elongated, very double, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous and erect, with spreading branches. Blooms freely. Well liked.

***Reine Marie Henriette** (H. T.; Levet, 1878.) Cherry red. A great favorite among the climbers. Flowers very large, full, freely borne, attractively colored and fragrant. Susceptible to mildew during the early part of the season.

***Reine Olga de Wurtemberg** (H. T.; Nabonnand, 1881.) Dazzling red. Flowers large, semi-double and borne in great profusion. Foliage especially handsome. Thrives exceptionally well under the trying conditions around San Francisco Bay.

***Reve d'Or** (Nois.; Ducher, 1869.) Light yellow, shaded buff. Flowers are of medium size, well formed and borne very freely. One of the best yellow climbers.

Rhea Reid (H. T.; Hill, 1908.) Crimson scarlet. Color rich and satisfying. Flowers large, double and as fragrant as La France. Petals velvety. A splendid addition to the limited number of good reds in this class.

Richmond (H. T.; Hill, 1905.) Scarlet, lightly shaded crimson. In the bud this closely resembles Liberty, but as the flowers open the color is better retained. The coloring of half-opened flowers is very rich. Blooms freely and has good fragrance.

***Silver Moon** (Wichuraiana Hybrid; Henderson, 1910.) Pure white, single, very large. Golden stamens very conspicuous. Stems long. Foliage glossy bronze green. Remarkably strong grower. Very hardy.

Soleil d'Or (Pern.; Pernet-Ducher, 1900.) Golden yellow shaded nasturtium red. Flowers large, very full and rather flat. Free blooming and extremely hardy, thriving readily in regions too cold for those with Tea blood.

Souvenir de Wootton (H. T.; Cook, 1890.) Bright crimson. Flowers large, rather loose. Delightfully sweet scented. Growth strong. Blooms freely.

Souvenir du President Carnot (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1895.) Rosy flesh, sometimes nearly white. Fine buds on long stems. Flowers large. Very free bloomer.

Sunset (T.; Henderson, 1884.) Golden amber with a faint ruddy tinge. A sport from Perle des Jardins and the equal of that fine variety. The new foliage is very beautiful, a deep coppery red.

Sweet Briar. The common Eglantine (*Rosa rubiginosa*), with simple, pink, single flowers and richly scented foliage.

***Tausendschoen** (Poly.; Schwartz, 1906.) Delicate pink, shaded rosy carmine. Produces a great mass of bloom in spring. Wood is brown and absolutely thornless; there are a few prickles on the leafstalks. Does not mildew. Rapidly attaining great popularity.

Tipperary (H. T.; McGredy.) This is an Irish rose, a seedling of Mrs. Aaron Ward, which it resembles in foliage though not in habit, for it makes long, slender, stiff stems in a very short time, many of them to a plant, and every one tipped with a yellow flower. The bud is slender

and sharply pointed and opens into a full rosette as Ward does. It is an improvement on Ward in its steady production of bloom throughout the season, and shows no inclination towards resting in mid-winter. The color is clear yellow, about the tone of Melody; it will fall into the class of corsage roses, and for fancy table decoration; the open flower has a distinct satin surface; very free and continuous.

Tip Top (Baby Doll) (Dwf. Poly.) The color is absolutely new and quite startling in its brilliancy, golden yellow, tipped with clear, bright cerise. The little buds and blooms are very perfect in form, elegantly finished, and borne in fine erect panicles. Habit of the best, neat and compact.

Ulrich Brunner (H. P.; Levet, 1881.) Cherry red. A truly magnificent rose. The color is bright and beautiful. The stems are long, raising the large, perfectly formed flowers well above the foliage. Thrive to perfection under our conditions and certainly should be included in every collection.

***Veilchenblau** (Poly.; Schmidt, 1909.) Reddish lilac, quickly changing to amethyst and steel blue. The celebrated "Blue Rose" and the only near approach to that color yet attained. Flowers semi-double and borne very freely. Has a rich and unique fragrance.

Viscountess Folkstone (H. T.; Bennett, 1886.) Creamy pink, shading to a salmon center. Blooms freely. Flowers large and fragrant. Vigorous growth.

Verna Mackay (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1912.) Fawn suffused sulphur. In bud stage it is amber yellow, slightly ruddy outside. The buds are pointed and spiral. Open flowers are of medium size and only moderately double, showing the odd red stamens. Fragrance is delightful.

Walter Speed (H. T.) A vigorous, erect grower. Flowers of large size, deep lemon color, becoming white as they develop; delightfully fragrant.

White Maman Cochet. See Maman Cochet, White.

White American Beauty. See Frau Karl Druschki.

White Killarney (H. T.; Waban Co., 1909.) White. Identical except in color with Killarney, from which it is a sport. The long, full buds are handsome in shape and the open flower most refined and beautiful in form and texture.

***Wichuraiana** (Japanese Species.) White. Flowers are small and single, pure white, with showy yellow stamens. They have a delightful fragrance all of their own. Foliage is deep green and very lustrous. If trained up will make an excellent climbing rose, but when allowed to grow naturally the long, slender shoots grow flat on the ground. This, with its evergreen habit, makes it fine for covering banks. Sometimes called Memorial Rose.

William Shean (H. T.) Awarded Gold Medal by the National Rose Society. Its color is pure pink, delicately veined with ocher. The flowers are large, full, and of perfect form. The bush is strong, vigorous, and free flowering. Highly recommended for outdoor planting.

Winnie Davis (H. T.; Nanz & Neuner, 1907.) Flesh pink, outer petals silvery blush. Buds long pointed; flowers large and formed much like Clara Watson or Miss Kate Moulton. Not very double. Growth vigorous, erect and slender. An extremely heavy bloomer, particularly in spring.

* VARIETIES STARRED ARE CLIMBERS.

***White Dorothy.** It is a rampant grower and in a short time will cover a large trellis with its long, sturdy canes clothed with brilliant green, shining foliage of splendid texture and free from mildew or attacks of insects. The flowers are of a brilliant, glistening white and are borne in great trusses, completely covering the plant, until it resembles a snowdrift.

White Rambler (The Rose of the Masses.) One-year plants will attain a height of 10 to 20 feet in a single season, and the second year they will continue to produce a marvelous profusion of rich and glowing pure white flowers, sometimes tinted with blush in large clusters during June and July. It is absolutely hardy everywhere.

Yellow Maman Cochet. See Maman Cochet, Yellow.

***Yellow Rambler (Poly.; Lambert, 1896.)** Flowers are yellow in bud, but nearly white when opened. A tremendous grower. Originally called Aglaia, but that name seems to have fallen into disuse.

STANDARD OR TREE ROSES

Our Standard Roses are as fine as our bush plants, which is to say that they are the best possible. No plant will give such an individual effect as a Standard Rose.

* VARIETIES STARRED ARE CLIMBERS.



STANDARD ROSES—Price \$1.25 Each

Baby Doll	Betty	Dean Hole
Baby Rambler	Bridesmaid	Duchess de Brabant
Belle Siebrecht	Columbia	Edw. Mawley

Empereur du Maroc
Erna Teschendorff
Geo. Arends
Gloire de Margottin
Gold of Ophir
Gorgeous
Hoosier Beauty
Hugh Dickson
Improved Rainbow
Irish Elegance
Irish Fireflame
Juliet
Lady Battersea
Lady Dunleath
Liberty
Lyon
Mad. Abel Chatney
Madame Butterfly
Madame Dunlap
Maman Cochet (red)

Maman Cochet (white)
Maman Cochet (pink)
Marechal Niel
Marie Van Houtte
Mrs. Chas. Russell
Mrs. John Laing
Papa Gontier
Paul Neyron
Perle Des Jardins
Radiance
Red Radiance
Reve d'Or
Rhea Reid
Richmond
Rose Queen
Soliel d'Or
Tipperary
Ulrich Brunner
Verna Mackay
William Richardson.

Groups

The following lists include trees and plants grouped according to various characters and for certain special purposes

HEDGE PLANTS

EVERGREEN

Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)
Taxus baccata (English Yew)
Thuja orientalis (Chinese Arbor Vitae)
Buxus (Boxwood, various kinds)
Laurus nobilis (Bay Tree)
Ligustrum japonicum (Japanese Privet)
Ligustrum ovalifolium (California Privet)
Ligustrum vulgare (English Privet)
Myrtus communis (Common Myrtle)
Pittosporum cressifolium
Pittosporum eugenioides
Pittosporum tenuifolium (P. nigricans)
Pittosporum undulatum
Prunus ilicifolia (California Evergreen Cherry)
Pyracantha angustifolia
Pyracantha coccinea (Evergreen Hawthorn)
Pyracantha crenulata (Chinese Evergreen Hawthorn)
Viburnum tinus (Laurustinus)

DECIDUOUS

Chaenomeles japonica (Japanese Scarlet Quince)
Punica granatum (Flowering Pomegranate)

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Arbutus menziesi (Madrone)
Carpenteria californica
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus (Wild Lilac)
Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon Grape)
Photinia arbutifolia (Christmas Berry)
Prunus ilicifolia (Evergreen Cherry)
Prunus ilicifolia integrifolia (Catalina Cherry)
Quercus chrysolepis (Live Oak)
Rhamnus californica (Wild Coffee)
Umbellularia californica (Wild Laurel)

DECIDUOUS TREES

Juglans californica (Walnut)
Plantanus racemosa (Sycamore)

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Ribes sanguineum (Currant)
Spiraea billiardii
Symphoricarpos occidentalis (Snowberry)

MISCELLANEOUS

Washingtonia filifera (Fan Palm)
Washingtonia robusta
Romneya coulteri (Matilija Poppy)

STREET TREES

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Acacia dealbata (Silver Wattle)
Acacia decurrens (Black Wattle)
Acacia melanoxylon (Black Acacia)
Acacia nerifolia (*A. floribunda*)
Alectryon excelsum (New Zealand Oak)
Angophora lanceolata
Camphora officinalis (Camphor Tree)
Casuarina cunninghami (She Oak; Beefwood)
Eucalyptus (for roadsides)
Grevillea robusta (Australian Silk Oak)
Schinus molle (Pepper)
Sterculia diversifolia (Bottle Tree)

DECIDUOUS TREES

Acer (Maple)—All kinds
Aesculus hippocastanum (White Horse Chestnut)
Aesculus carnea (Red Horse Chestnut)
Betula alba (European Birch)
Betula pendula gracilis (Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch)
Catalpa speciosa
Ginkgo biloba (Maiden Hair Tree)
Liquidambar styraciflua
Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree)
Melia azedarach umbraculiformis (Texas Umbrella)
Platanus orientalis (European Sycamore)
Populus deltoides carolinensis (Carolina Poplar)
Robinia pseudacacia (Black Locust)
Robinia pseudacacia decaisneana (Pink Flowering Locust)
Tilia platyphyllos (European Linden)
Ulmus (Elm)—All kinds

TREES AND PLANTS NATIVE TO CALIFORNIA

CONIFERS

Abies concolor (White Fir)
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)
Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)
Libocedrus decurrens (Incense Cedar)
Pinus jeffreyi (Jeffrey Pine)
Pinus parryana (Parry Pine)
Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine)
Sequoia gigantea (Big Tree)
Sequoia sempervirens (Redwood)
Thuja gigantea (Giant Arbor Vitae)

TREES AND SHRUBS

Bearing Ornamental Red or Orange Berries

CONIFERS

Taxus baccata (English Yew)
Taxus baccata fastigiata (Irish Yew)

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Arbutus menziesii (Madrone)
Arbutus unedo (Strawberry Tree)
Aucuba japonica
Cneorum tricoccum
Cornus capitata (Evergreen Dogwood)
Cotoneaster—All species
Evonymus japonica and its varieties
Ilex aquifolium (English Holly)
Nandina domestica
Photinia arbutifolia (Christmas Berry)
Pyracantha coccinea (Evergreen Hawthorn)
Pyracantha coccinea landali
Pyracantha crenulata
Ruscus aculeatus
Schinus molle (Pepper Tree)
Viburnum odoratissimum

DECIDUOUS TREES

Celtis occidentalis
Crataegus cordata (Washington Thorn)
Crataegus crus-galli (Cockspur)
Crataegus monogyna pauli (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn)
Crataegus oxyacantha (English Hawthorn)
Crataegus rubra splendens
Crataegus tomentosa
Sorbus aucuparia (European Mountain Ash)

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Berberis thunbergii
Berberis vulgaris (Common Barberry)
Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea
Elaeagnus longipes
Symphoricarpos vulgaris
Viburnum opulus

TREES AND SHRUBS With Variegated Foliage

CONIFERS

Cupressus macrocarpa variegata (Variegated Monterey Cypress)
Juniperus chinensis argenteo-variegata
Juniperus chinensis procumbens aureo-variegata
Taxus baccata elegantissima
Taxus baccata fastigiata variegata (Variegated Irish Yew)
Taxus baccata washingtoni

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Aucuba japonica variegata
Aucuba japonica latimaculata
Buxus sempervirens elegans variegata
Buxus sempervirens variegata
Coprosma baueri variegata
Coronilla glauca variegata
Elaeagnus pungens argentea
Elaeagnus pungens aurea
Evonymus—Nearly all
Fatsia japonica variegata
Ligustrum gracile variegatum
Myrtus communis variegata
Pittosporum tobira variegatum
Veronica decussata variegata
Veronica speciosa variegata
Viburnum tinus variegatum

CLIMBING PLANTS

Bougainvillea glabra variegata
Hedera helix variegata

MISCELLANEOUS

Cortaderia "Variegated"
Miscanthus—All
Phormium tenax variegatum

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

Assuming Ruddy Autumnal Tints

TREES

Acer rubrum (Scarlet Maple)
Acer saccharum (Sugar Maple)
Crataegus cordata (Washington Thorn)
Liquidambar styraciflua
Quercus rubra (Red Oak)

SHRUBS

Berberis thunbergii
Cornus florida (Flowering Dogwood)
Viburnum opulus
Viburnum opulus sterile (Common Snowball)

CLIMBERS

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)
Parthenocissus tricuspidata (Boston Ivy)
Parthenocissus tricuspidata atropurpurea

PLANTS OF LOW OR MEDIUM GROWTH

Suitable for Shaded Locations

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Aucuba—All
Azalea indica
Buxus—All
Camellia japonica
Cotoneaster microphylla
Erica mediterranea (Mediterranean Heath)
Fatsia japonica
Fatsia japonica variegata
Fuchsia—All
Hydrangea—All
Hypericum moserianum
Mahonia—All
Michelia fuscata
Pyracantha crenulata
Rhamnus californica
Veronica—All
Viola odorata (Violet)

TREES AND SHRUBS

Particularly Resistant to Drought

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Acacia—All
Agonis flexuosa
Alectryon excelsum (New Zealand Oak)
Angophora lanceolata
Azara microphylla
Buddleia variabilis
Callistemon—All
Cassia—All
Cistus albidus
Eucalyptus—Nearly all
Hakea—All
Leptospermum laevigatum
Melaleuca armillaris
Melaleuca decussata
Nerium oleander
Pittosporum phillyraeoides
Spartium junceum (Spanish Broom)
 AGAVES, ETC.
Agave—All

Valuable Reference Literature

California Garden Flowers. By Edward J. Wickson. First edition 1915, 262 pages, 5½ x 7½ inches; illustrated; cloth bound. This book aims to tell the beginner in California, whether he be a scholar struggling with his school garden, or a suburban gazing vacantly on his residence lot, or the farm home maker, who is puzzled to translate his experience with teams, plows and pasture fields into trowels, pruning-shears and lawns, just what to do to make garden soils, grow plants and surround his abode with beauty under the peculiar climatic conditions of California. Price, \$1.50 per copy, postpaid.

The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture. By Prof. L. H. Bailey. In six volumes. Illustrated with color plates—4000 engravings in the text and 96 full-page cuts.

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